The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,434—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 18, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd May.
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st May.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

• No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
1st May 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 20th May, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 23rd May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 24th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	30th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	23rd May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S.S. "NIAGARA," sailing about 9th June, for Plymouth.
S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd June, for Plymouth.

THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days. Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S. S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the issue of a CATALOGUE SHOWING

REVISED AND REDUCED PRICES
IN STORES, PROVISIONS, &c.

TREACHER & Co. would particularly ask for a comparison to be made of their Reduced Cash Prices with those quoted by other Firms.

All Goods are guaranteed, and any article found not in good condition changed immediately.

Cash and Credit Rates are now quoted. (*All Goods will be entered at Credit Rates which, however, will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. when Accounts are paid in the month following that in which the Goods have been purchased.*)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRUIT SYRUPS

For making Iced Drinks and for Sick Room Use. Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

TRAVELLERS,

INWARD OR OUTWARD BOUND,

Will find every Requisite for Sea or Land at our Establishments.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.—Camp Beds, Tables, Chairs, Washing Appliances, Despatch Boxes, Trunks, &c.
STATIONERY, comprising Office Requisites, Fancy Goods and Writing Cases, Desks, Albums, Photo Frames, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHY in all its branches, Cameras, Lenses, Ilford Plates, Chemicals, Bromide, and other Papers, Lamps, Portable Tents, &c.
PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.—Select medical preparations suitable for India, Patent and Proprietory Medicines, &c.
GYMKHANERY AND SPORTING.—Complete in all its branches with Outdoor and Indoor Games.
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description for the Drawing Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, Bed Room, and Chamber.
WINES AND STORES, from First-class Houses only, fresh importations weekly, consequently reliable.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST IN CIRCULATION.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH:—CUMBALLA HILL.

THORPE AND CO.'S

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.
GREASE-PROOF LININGS, FELT HATS.
FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA COTTA,
Rs. 8-8 BAY BROWN, Rs. 8-8.
NUT BROWN,
GREY,
Rs. 5-8 SOFT CLERICAL,
BOYS' BLACK, Rs. 5-8.
Rs. 14-8 TERAI HATS, Rs. 14-8.
VARISTY CAPS,
Rs. 2-8 A LARGE CHOICE. Rs. 2-8

Just arrived, a Large Choice of Elwood's Superior Sun Hats, Helmets, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and Khakee.

THORPE & Co., (HATTERS) BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall. 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 13
O B	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

GENTLEMEN'S "SUPERIOR FIT & FINISH."
DRESS, VISITING & LOUNGE." — SUITS.

THE SUMMER DESIGNS. "IMMENSE CHOICE." FOR 1891.

"HIGH 'CLASS' GOODS."
"*AT LOWEST PRICES.*"

NEW ANGOLA SUITINGS.
NEW DRESS SUITINGS.
NEW ELASTIC COATINGS.
NEW CASHMERE TROUSERINGS.

HOAR & CO., {TAILORS,} BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, R. 1-4 Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our personal knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the questionable intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and that a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

STILL WINES.

	Per dozen cash. Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM (1886)—A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use	19 0	10 8
GEISENHEIM (1886)—Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	22 0	12 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) (1884)—Of great fragrance, pure and natural	28 0	...
HOCKHEIM (1884)—A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate	26 0	14 0
NIERSTEIN (1884)—Very soft and good bouquet	30 0	16 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH (1881)—A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour	34 0	18 0
JOHANNISBERG (1881)—Highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	44 0	23 0
SPARKLING WINES.		
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	39 0	21 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest wine of its kind	46 0	25 0
FINE MOSELLE—Fine full flavour.	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	38 0	21 0
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	46 0	25 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA, & MAHABLESHWUR.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price: Bottles, Rs. 21; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

Cash Rs. 35, and Credit Rs. 39 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 11; credit Rs. 12-8.
„ Pints, „ Rs. 6-4; „ Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
A DANCE
TO BE HELD AT THE
PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND INST.

Admission 1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re 1. Tickets to be had at the door. Commences at 9 p.m.

W. B. CAVELL, M. C.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per S. S. "CL O," arrived from HULL via KARACHI, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR AND Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1891. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that MULKOO VIRAPA, his wife, SAYAMA, and his son SAYANA MULKOO, have contracted to mortgage the undermentioned property. All persons having claims against the property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be treated as waived :—

All that piece of land containing 123 square yards with the dwelling house standing thereon, Municipal Ward No. 1723 and 1721. and Street Nos. 18, 20 and 22, in Kamateepoora 8th Lane, Collector's Old Nos. 4174, 4175, and 4176, New Nos. 10751 and 10752, New Survey Nos. 6346 and 6347, and bounded on the East by the house of Juilel Kamajee, on the west by the property of Ramprasad Subedar, on the south by the sweeper's passage and on the north by the said Kamateepoora 8th Lane.—Dated this 16th May, 1891.

JANARDHEN & ARDESIR,
Mortgagees' Attorneys.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.,* and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas-Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST REGULAR NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLYING HOUSE IN INDIA.

THE following Newspapers are SPARE for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY :—

Broad Arrow.
Field.
Fun.
Graphic.
Illus. London News.
" Sporting and Dramatic News.
" Bits.
Judy.
Lancet.
Lady.
Ladies' Pictorial.
Lloyd's Weekly.
Mitchel's Maritimes Register.
Overland Mail.
Pick-Me-Up.
Pictorial World.
Punch.
Reynold's News.
Scrap.
St. James' Budget.
Sporting Times.
Tit-Bits.
Truth.

N.B.—SPECIAL TERMS AND FACILITY TO LIBRARIES, CLUBS, MESSES, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTES. SAFETY AND REGULARITY OF SUPPLIES GUARANTEED.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO [illegible] KMASJI SORABJI & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12	"
COQUETAS	" 3	8	"

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
" 2	" 3	12	"
" 3	" 3	8	"

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a meeting to be held here at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1891, to take into their consideration certain Draft BY-LAWS, which, pursuant to Section 464 of the said Act, the Municipal Commissioner has laid before the Corporation for their consideration, with respect to the structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings for securing stability and the prevention of fires and for purposes of health; with respect to the provision and maintenance of sufficient open space, either external or internal, about buildings to secure a free circulation of air and of other means for the adequate ventilation of buildings; and with respect to the construction of privies.

The Corporation will, before approving the said proposed By-Laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto, before the day of the said meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said proposed By-Laws, or any of them, on giving written Notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection may, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney, or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

A Printed Copy of the said proposed By-Laws is kept in the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours, free of charge.

Printed Copies of the said proposed By-Laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same, on payment of a fee of one rupee per copy.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, May 16, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SCARFS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hurgowan Ramjee and Gordhundass Bhugwandass—

About 139 cases white scarfs, "No. 50," 44 5 inches, 3-9 yds.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings,
10 " " dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 " white shirtings.
2 " spanish stripes.
1 cottage pianoforte by the London Publishing and General Agency Co., Ld.
1 washing machine.
1 D.-B. B.-L C-F. gun, 16 bore, with case and fittings.
The property of an Officer, consisting of wearing apparel, sword belts, crockery, lady's dresses, flowers, &c.
112 kegs disinfectant powder.
3 cases wooden bobbins.
On account of the concerned—
7 cases cheddar cheese.
6 cases stilton cheese.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Surrufally—
25 cases Morton's vinegar.
25 " Crosse and Blackwell's vinegar.
By order of Mehta Shamjee Bhimjee and on account and at the risk of Nagindass Laldass.
2 bales and 126 pieces grey jacconets.
By order of Narrondas Khimjee and on account and at the risk of Moolchund Govindjee ex s s Asia.
2 cases doria stripes.
On account of the concerned—
4 large size fancy picture frames.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome Madras-built double-seated brougham.
1 handsome new landau on C spring.
1 light and strong-built victoria.
1 light serviceable dog-cart.
1 grey Australian mare, good trapper, has been regularly driven in Bombay.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY JACCONETS, MULLS, AND DHOOTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of whom it may concern—

20 bales	33 inches,	18 yards grey jacconets.	
5 "	31½	"	" "
12 "	38	"	19 yards grey Mulls.
9 "	39	"	9 and 10 yards grey dhooties.
5 "	46	"	8 and 9 yards grey dhooties.
16 "	46	"	10 and 11 yards grey dhooties.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBHARWADA NEAR DOORGADEVIE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th inst, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Ayeshabai, widow of the late Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Mahomed and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, the mortgagors, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Coombharwada, near Doorgadevie, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2725, new No. 9737, old Survey No. 171, and new Survey No. 2-5631, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 290, and Ward No. 7689, admeasuring 163 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Coombharwada Street, near Doorgadevie, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the passage and the house of Sonar Narayen Chintoba, and on the south by the house of Bhandari Pandoo Luximon, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ayeshabai, widow, and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock Lodge," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, such as varieties of roses, ferns, palms, crotons, &c., also a fowl and a pigeon house, the property of T. KLEINKNECHT, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BHENDY BAZAR CROSS LANE OR PAREL ROAD ROW.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Aga Abdoolalli, the undermentioned valuable property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane or Parel Road Row, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 186 and 5-9ths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality, under ward No. 6312 and street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, Pinjrapole Street, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94, new No. 7407, old survey No. 554 and new survey No. 1020, and bounded on [illegible] Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane or Parel Road Row, and on the east by the property of Peerbhoy Khimjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of works in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COIR FIBRE EXTRACTING AND SPINNING MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jewoo, near Santa Cruz, on account and risk of the mortgagors, the above machinery, comprising—

One improved crushing mill.
Six coir fibre extracting machines.
One improved willowing machine.
Four ten spindle spinning machines.
Six improved 2-fold cabling machines.
Extra teeth, bobbings, hackles, &c.
One 16 N. H. P. Robey's semi-fixed engine.
A quantity of shafting, belting, and other accessories.
A quantity of coir fibre.

The machinery can be seen, fitted up at the Cocoanut Oart between Santa Cruz and Andheri Station.

The machines are all perfectly new, except the steam engine.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 18, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Waree Bunder, near the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stand by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Bellary Press Co., Ld.

1 New finishing press, by Nasmyth, Wilson and Co.
1 Boiler double flue 20" by 7."
1 Extractor and 1 chimney.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Sunderdas S. and W. Co. Ld., and on account and risk of the first purchaser Hajee Dawood Hajee Vayadina—100 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 12s. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Boosey and Co., handsome Minton China ornaments, large size old real bronze figures, rich real Bohemian glass table ornaments, a very handsome mahogany sideboard with mirror, handsome China and Japanese vases, real Persian carpets, handsome oil-paintings and pictures, African parrotts, American coir mattings, &c., &c., the property of Captain Sir HENRY MORLAND.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Essas bin Curtas, late of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two bungalows and the stables standing thereon fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 4435 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 461, new No. a-13983, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 3a-3562, 2-7-3563 1,3575, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla, and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewala, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitekar and partly by portion of old race course, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 3562 and 3563, and on the South by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 18, 1891.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

WE have always a complete Stock of Indian Jewellery, Shawls, Carpets, Gold Embroideries, Travancore and Cutch Silver Work, &c., &c. Inspection invited.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE ANGLO-JEWISH AND VERNACULAR PRESS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvi, opposite the Musjid Bunder Station by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and *in re* Haskel Babuji, an insolvent, consisting super royal and demy printing presses, English, Hebrew, Marathi, and Gujarati types with cases, borders, leads, composing sticks, gallies, racks, stands, empty type cases, moulding kettle, lead-cutter, cupboard, tables, stools, pigeon-hole, sample printed books, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, May 18, 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23. APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE AT 2 P. M.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat Building in the Criterion Restaurant, the same comprising large side board with mirror attached, marble top counters, glass door cupboards, marble round tables on iron stands, large wall mirrors, bentwood chairs, gas lamps and brackets, gas fittings, punkhas, curtains, glassware, cutlery and crockery, coir mattings, and several plants in wooden tubs, &c., &c.

Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of household furniture (property of a Nawab), made to special order, and brought for sale, in the above said Criterion Restaurant, in Apollo Street, the same comprising telescopic dinning table, with and without arm chairs, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers with glass attached, drawing room sets lined with rich silk, tapestry and plushes, fancy side cabinets with mirrors, marble-topped teapoys and round tables, a large Hindoostani musical box, an artificial glass dome, fancy reading and resting chairs, half back sofas, a cottage piano by Messrs. Soundy & Co., a six-light organ lamp, valuable table ornaments, &c.

On account and risk of the concerned—
An invoice of 21 iron single and double bedsteads and 16 doz. bentwood chairs at 3 p.m.
2 strong built victorias.
1 fast going Arab horse.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, May 18, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street and Hornby Row, in the old premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., Ld.

A very large assortment of choice and valuable diamond, ruby, pearl, gold, silver, art, turquoise, jewellery, watches, &c., &c., consisting of rings, bracelets, lockets, charms, pencils, buttons, solitairs, links, brooches, scarf pins, silver mounted scent bottles, cigar cases, silver whistles, gold swivels, silver watch guards, silver thimbles, bangles, aigrettes with paste diamonds, earrings, necklace, watch keys, seals set with stones, watches, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the goods are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

8 cases white shirtings.
2 " white dorias 10 yards.
2 " colored union cloth.
2 " trousering cloth.
5 bales twist.
15 " grey T cloth.
3 " grey shirtings.
3 " grey dhooties, &c.
77 casks barclay Perkins and Co's Brown stout in pints.

An invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well known G F Coward and Co., just landed ex s s Sutlej, consisting of carbonate of soda, essence of peppermints, Jamaica ginger, balsom capavi, brandy bitter, line glycerine, pure glycerine, milk of roses, tooth brushes, victoria and camphorated dentrifice, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH STEAM MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., opposite the Crawford Market, next to the Theatre, on account of the concerned.—

An English steam Merry-Go-Round, in good working order, with chairs, horses, music organ, complete.

The above can be seen working daily at the above mentioned place.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 18, 1891.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th Instant to the 2nd Proximo (both days inclusive.)

By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, May 13th, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. P. O'NEAL is NO LONGER in our employ as ASSISTANT and TRAVELLER.

A. HOLLIS & Co.,
Gun-makers.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY., LIMITED.

DURING MY ABSENCE from BOMBAY Mr. H. HERBERT JONES, Assistant Engineer, will act in my place.

LOUIS PENNY,
Engineer and Manager.
16th May, 1891.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, to registered shareholders on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1891.

THE TRITON INSURANCE CO., Ld.
NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on favourable terms.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,
Agents, The Triton Insurance Co., Ld.
Bombay, 14th May, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the DUNCAN DOCK CAISSON built of teak and partly copper fastened, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, through Registered Post. up to 1 p.m., gunfire, of Wednesday, the 20th May 1891, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. The Caisson will be sold for breaking up as it now stands in the Dock.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Constructor's Office in the Dockyard during office hours.

4. Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, May 8, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 416 OF 1889.

ISMAIL DAWOOD of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Wada, in House No. 38-40, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

vs

GOOLAM MAHOMED DAWOOD YOUSOOF DAWOOD, and MAHOMED DAWOOD, sons, SAIBAI, widow, and AMABAI, daughter of Dawood Sulaman, deceased, and KASUM AHMEDJEE, KHADEEJABAI and RUSOOLBAI, son and daughters of the late FATMABAI, daughter of the late DAWOOD SULAMAN since deceased, minors by their guardian adlitem the said first Defendant GOOLAM MAHOMED DAWOOD, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Wada, in house No. 50-52, outside the Fort of Bombay, MAHOMED HOOSSEINJEE, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chukla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and Sulaman Yousoof Rundara, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road near Khetwady outside the Fort of Bombay..Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the eighth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Dawoodbhai Sulamanjee, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 4th Day of May, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,
PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.
BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD.,
Agents.
Custom House Road, Bombay.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.
DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Rs. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial. Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.
Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
SOLE AGENTS :—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£1, 16,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,512

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30 The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar.

Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Canoe LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000.	Paid up	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment		$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund		$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..............£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES
CONTAINING ENGLISH OIL OF YELLOW SANDALWOOD.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL peculiarity of Savaresse's Capsules is that the organic membrane of which they are made so resists the action of the gastric juice that they rarely dissolve in the stomach : this avoids nausea, eructations, and indigestion and brings the medicine, undiluted, nearer to the seat of Disease. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

CASCARA-HAWLEY.—Cures Constipation. A tasteless Laxative for Ladies and Children. In boxes of 20 and 100 Capsules.

SAVAR'S COCA WINE.—Concentrated and Standardised. The best restorative Tonic.

SAVAR'S CUBEB CIGARETTES.—Always relieve Asthma and Catarrh. In pocket cases.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	957½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	875
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	7 pr. ct.	80
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	730xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	405
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	490
Dhun Mills	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575xd
Gordon Mills	2,800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	86
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	222½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,325
Mazagon	6,000	250	25	5	117½xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,610xd
Maharaja Mysore S. & M. Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	420
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	580	1,000	1,000	60	1,360xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	515
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	690
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,055

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	All	5 p.c.	140
B. B. & C. I. R. New £12 Shares	–	£18	–	do.	42

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	48 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x l
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	505
Preul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	16	90
Colaba	800	1,880	1,880	46,dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	–	Rs. 30	850
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Bengal Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	315
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	60
Sassoon	380	500	500		51
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	500		Rs. 90	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock, Ashdowne	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	90
Batham File	5,000	100	100	12	20
Sapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,25	100	All.	Nil.	160 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	890exd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,50	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	6,000	4,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,00	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	.00	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51-52c dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	62
Port Canning Co	6,00	1,0 0	1,000	20	410
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	—	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89-6
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	200	all	85	940
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	6-8	15
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23-12	
China Leaf	„ 22-7	nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-14	„
Do. Old	„ 22	„
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 23-7	
English Sovereigns	„ 14-6-0	
Do. Dragons	„ 14-3-6	
Bar Silver 17 Patternee	„ 103-10	
Bar Silver ½ Do.	„ 103-14	
[illegible] Silver	„ 106	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Inquest Tower Tragedy, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Clio (s), from Hull; Penwith (s), and Lemy (s), Port Said; Assyria (s), Busreh; Oaklands (s), Newcastle; Elecktra (s), Trieste; Romola (s), Barcelona; Kapurthala (s), and Zampa (s), Karachi; and Bendo (s), Marseilles. Yesterday:—Rydal Hall (s), from Liverpool; and Lawada (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 16th:—Britannia (s), for Marseilles; Kistna (s), Karachi, &c.; Nadir (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Malwa (s), Aden. Yesterday:—Branham (s), from Liverpool; and Douglas Hill (s), Port Said.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Romola, Clio, and Penvit entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Electra, Gampa, and Leny entered, and the s. s. Britannia left the dock on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. A. Fernandes, living at Clare Road, reports to the police the theft of a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 180, from his room, on the night, of the 15th inst.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Saturday next, the 23rd instant.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th April, 1891, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890, of 441,816 maunds, and Rs. 66,712 in the earnings.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Owing to the summer vacation the Small Causes Court closes from to-day till the 9th proximo, both days inclusive. The Third Judge, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Manockjee, will sit every Friday to dispose of urgent cases.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The preliminary heats in the three-length handicap, open to members of the above club, were concluded at the Back Bay Baths on Saturday afternoon. R. D. Hughes (15 secs. start) beating F. Mc Alpin (6 secs.) and H. G. Hyde (8 secs.) in the first heat, and E. Beynon (12 secs. start) defeating S. Pillow (scratch) and T. de G. Derry (30 secs.) in the second heat. The final will be swam off next Saturday.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Harun Abdul was charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Suleman Koomlo, by striking him with a stick on the 14th inst. It appeared that the complainant and the accused got drunk on the day in question, and afterwards went to a coffee-shop, where the accused asked the complainant to sing a song. On the latter refusing to do so, the accused fell upon him with a heavy stick and belaboured him most unmercifully. On pleading guilty, the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

THE SAVITRI AND CURLEW COLLISION.

MR. C. P. COOPER, president of the Marine Court-of-Enquiry into the collision between the Savitri and the Curlew, delivered judgment on Saturday. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, was present on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Crawford, solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, for the Port Trustees; and Mr. Sanders Slater, barrister-at-law, for Messrs. Shepherd and Company, the owners, and the captain of the s. s. Savitri.

The President said: After carefully considering the evidence, the Court comes to the conclusion that the collision between the s. s. Savitri and the hopper barge Curlew, on the 23rd of April last, at the entrance to the north channel to the Docks, was caused by Bana Sita, the master of the Savitri, proceeding at an improper speed, and by the serang of the hopper barge Curlew neglecting, on seeing the Savitri approaching him, to at once take precaution to avoid her by porting the helm and stopping and reversing his engines. It appears that the Savitri and the Curlew, shortly before the collision, were in the position of vessels meeting end on or nearly so. The Savitri ported her helm, and stopped and reversed her engines previous to the collision. The Curlew is said to have been under a port helm; but the evidence on this point is conflicting, while with regard to the engines, it is proved that they were going at full speed up to the time of the collision. From the evidence given by the witnesses, Mr. Knight and Mr. Hepworth, who were in a good position to judge of the line of course of the two vessels, an approximate position in which to fix the vessels at the time of the collision, has been given, namely, midway on a line between the North Beacon and the P. and O. Company's B moorings. From this and other evidence we estimate the vessels were about five hundred yards apart when they sighted each other end on. Further calculating the joint speeds of the two vessels taken together at ten knots per hour, they would thus close the given distance in about one minute and a half. Each master would have had three-quarters of a minute for deliberation after sighting each other end on. We are of opinion that the master of the Savitri should have proceeded at a lesser speed while in such narrow waters, before he was yet clear of the shipping, more especially in consideration of the fact that he had made use of a passage not always navigable or considered as a fair channel. Notwithstanding that the master of the Savitri acted promptly in putting his helm hard to port and reversing his engines to full speed astern, we consider that dead slow was the only speed at which he would have been justified in navigating his vessel to, at, or in some distance beyond the place of the collision; and in thus failing to regulate his vessel's speed, we hold him to have contributed to the collision. With regard to the Curlew, we are of opinion that from the time at which the Savitri was sighted, no action was taken by the serang in charge of her to either lessen or avert the collision; and we further consider that, had he taken the way off his vessel, the collision might have been averted. In conclusion, we consider that Bana Sita, the master in charge of the s. s. Savitri, and Abba Shabbudin, the serang in charge of the Curlew, are equally to blame in bringing about the collision, which took place between these two vesssels.

AN ÆRONAUT'S MISFORTUNES IN BOMBAY.

PROFESSOR C. L. LAURENCE, the æronaut, deserves much sympathy for the misfortunes that have befallen him in Bombay. A week ago he postponed his performance, owing to the meagre attendance, and on Saturday, when he determined to make the attempt, his balloon caught fire just when he was on the point of setting it off. At a quarter-past five, Professor Laurence ignited his furnace in order to inflate the balloon. On the side was suspended a parachute, which carried with it a life-buoy in the event of the balloonist dropping into the sea. From the business-like manner in which Mr. Laurence went to work, it was apparent that he intended ascending. His method of inflation, which he described as a novel one, was to dig a hole in the ground about five feet by four and three in depth. From one end of this was a duct entering a clay furnace, from which the heated air passed into the balloon. Wood saturated with oil was lit in the hole outside the balloon, and the heated air was thus transmitted through the duct into the body of the balloon. The process was slow, for the balloon was large, and was not half filled by six o'clock. When it grew dark the spectators became impatient, even though they were assured by Mr. Laurence that he would make his ascent, however long the inflation lasted. The scene that followed consequent upon the total destruction of the balloon, can be better imagined than described. The balloon, held down by the guy ropes and securing staves, was all but inflated, and Professor Laurence was just directing his men what to do, when the word was given to "let go," when suddenly a strong gust of wind caught the balloon and swung it right over the mouth of the furnace. There was a burst of flame, and the balloon, all on fire, ascended, leaving the unfortunate æronaut staring at it. The wind blew the balloon into pieces, which were scattered hither and thither. The main staves and guy ropes, which also caught fire, were speedily consumed, and the posts, losing their supports, fell to the ground. Many of the crowd fled in terror. Mr. Western, of the Chinchpoogly fire-brigade station, appeared on the scene with commendable promptitude, and, with a hand reel, speedily extinguished the flames. All that remained of the balloon was the iron ring at its mouth and a few ropes. Lieutenant Edward Mansfield, R. N., who was there as a spectator, had the presence of mind to cut the parachute from the balloon, and so saved it from destruction. The people who had purchased tickets now clamoured for their money back, which they got, while others, apparently sympathising with Mr. Laurence in his misfortune, quietly left the ground.

THE PRESERVATION OF SMA..

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have heard a good deal lately about the preservation of the few remaining bisons in the Tanna jungles, but can we not look closer and to a fact that has a great deal more general interest to the Bombay sporting community?

I refer to the preservation of our small game, such as partridge, quail, and hare, &c.

Happening to be in the vicinity of the Crawford Markets lately, I went in to see the animals, and there I found to my disgust cart-loads of our various small game. Partridges were offered at 3 annas a piece, quail at 1 anna, and hare at 6 annas.

Now I think this a crying shame, and especially at this time of the year, when most game-birds are pairing, that native poachers are allowed to go out with their nets and snares to the various out-lying districts on both the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways and snare these birds by the thousand.

Cannot something be done to enforce a closed season as at home?

A short time ago there was some talk of importing and stocking the district with various sporting birds, but it appears to me that if such a course were adopted the imported birds would stand a very poor chance indeed, and even those that at present abound in various districts are rapidly becoming fewer and fewer, no doubt will eventually be almost entirely exterminated.—Yours, &c., L.

Bombay, May 15.

NEWS FROM JUBBULPORE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—It is not generally known that the Central Provinces supplies manual labour to far off Assam and other places. Two agents are now importing coolies chiefly *Gonds* and *Kols* from the Bilaspur district, and are sent on by the E. I. R. trains to Calcutta. The emigrants should not be permitted to take up their temporary *habitat* within the limits of the station until the medical authorities give them a clean bill of health. Last month cholera was brought into the city by pilgrims. The disease is still prevalent, hence the inspection of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Central Provinces, last Monday. The Municipality comes in for a fair share of censure *in re* the insanitary condition of certain thickly-populated places.

The Government of India has appointed Volunteer Henry J. Stanyon, the leading barrister-at-law of the Central Provinces, Captain of the Nagpore Volunteers, and he has taken charge of his company and will doubtless be popular amongst the members of his corps, as he deservedly is so with all in the station.

The weather is changeable. On Tuesday morning a slight shower of rain was followed by a dust-storm from the south-westerly direction. The sky is overcast with dark clouds. The heat during the day is increasing. The mercury indicates 106·40° at 3 p.m. in the shade. The nights are pleasant.

The vagaries of the post office are inexplicable. The new private building is to accommodate the head post-office from 1st prox. is already communicated. This procedure will entail much inconvenience to the residents in the Sudder and Civil Lines; also the B. N. I. Lines, Commissariat Department, and some parts of the Cantonments. The time of delivering letters, &c., owing to the distance, will be much later. As it is the decrepit postal peons deliver our letters now between 8 and 9 a.m. It behoves the authorities to enquire into this grievance of the public to prevent an everlasting blunder.

DISPUTE ABOUT A PARIS MUNICIPAL BOND.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Saturday, the case of Pallonjee Jamaspjee against Edaljee Sorabjee came on for hearing before Khan Bahadur Cursetee Maneckjee, Third Judge. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover Rs. 278, being the value of a Paris municipal bond, No. 450,223, lost by the plaintiff in July, 1881, and which in December last was found to be in the possession of the defendant. The present claim was brought to get possession of the bond itself and failing to recover it for the value thereof. In the amount claimed was included a sum of Rs. 60 as interest on the bond for the last ten years. The plaintiff submitted that he had purchased the bond in the year 1875, and had drawn interest on it every six months from the French Bank. In July, 1881, the plaintiff took the bond to sell it at the share market, and while he was on his way to the market, he dropped the bond on the road near Churney Road Railway station. He had reported the loss to the police at the time, and had it advertised in the vernacular papers. The plaintiff, at the same time, had informed the bank authorities of the loss, and requested them not to pay any dividend on the bond but to give him the earliest information of the person presenting it to them. The plaintiff in December called at the bank to draw dividends on his other bonds, when to his surprise he learnt, that the defendant had called at the bank and demanded Rs. 60, being the amount due on account of ten years' interest on the missing bond. A lengthy correspondence took place between the parties and the bank, who handed over the missing bond to the defendant and also paid Rs. 25 as interest for five years only, for, according to the constitution of the Paris municipal bonds, no one can draw interest for a period longer than five years. In January last the plaintiff charged the defendant with misappropriation of the French municipal bond, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, before whom the application was made for summons against the defendant, before granting a summons, issued a notice calling upon Eduljee Sorabjee to show cause why a process should not be issued against him on a charge of criminal misappropriation of the bond. After hearing the arguments of the counsel for both the parties, Mr. Cooper discharged the notice and referred the plaintiff to the Small Causes Court. Hence the present proceedings.

Mr. Dinshaw Davar contended on behalf of his client, Eduljee, that he was a *bona-fide* holder of the bond, and that the defendant was the mortgagee of the bond, and had advanced Rs. 242 to his deceased brother-in-law, named Rustomjee Muncherjee, as a loan.

Evidence was called as to the *bona fide* possession of the bond in question, and after hearing the arguments of the counsel for both the parties, his Honour passed a decree for the plaintiff with professional costs, and ordered the bond to be kept in court and to be handed over to the plaintiff after eight days, unless within that period of time the defendant paid to the plaintiff or in court Rs. 218, plus Rs. 25 for interest; in which case the bond was to be handed over to the defendant; and allowed Rs. 30 to the plaintiff as professional costs.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE past trooping season at the Deolali Depot has been the largest since its formation. This is stated to be due to the large number of time-expired men who went home—men who received a bounty of Rs 120 each for extending their service during the Afghan war. The energies of the staff of the depot, both commissioned and non-commissioned, during the past season, were taxed to the utmost, but everything passed off happily and quietly, and peace and quiet now reigns where formerly was all bustle and activity. The tents have been surveyed, struck, and stored in the trooping shed. The beds have been emptied and handed back to the Commissariat. The beds, cots and trestles have been gathered together, the furniture for the married people has been stored, and arrangements are now being made to carry out repairs and get everything ready again for the next trooping season. It is wonderful to see the regularity with which large transactions are carried out at this busy place. The army-men, both officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, have left to rejoin their regiments.

A COMMITTEE for the selection of a new rifle range was lately assembled at Deolali—president, Colonel Hursey; members, Captain Thatcher, Musketry School, and an Engineer officer from Bombay. It is believed that the result will be the retention of the old range, with the firing points and butts reversed; the old range faces the north, and when reversed will face the south. The change will give a slight depression to about the 400-yards firing-point, and a gentle one therefrom to the 1,000-yards point, which will be on about a level with the targets.

LIEUTENANT E. CODRINGTON, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, is coming out for appointment as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. NORMAN and Major the Hon'ble R. H. Bertie, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, have been posted to the 1st Battalion.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Lieutenants C. J. Stanton and W. G. B. Browne, Royal Fusiliers.

LIEUTENANTS C. C. BARLOW, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, H. A. Fardell, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, and P. Gould, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, remain with the home battalions of their respective regiments till next trooping season.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT HYDERABAD, SIND.

THERE was a large gathering at the Union Academy on the 9th inst. to witness the annual distribution of prizes, Mr Jacob, the Educational Inspector in Sind, being in the chair. The Head-master, Mr. Hiranand [illegible] Advani, opened the proceedings with an [illegible] account of the history of the school, which was started in October, 1888, with 39 pupils, and has now grown into a large and flourishing public school attended by 537 boys. This expansion, he said, was entirely spontaneous, and had in no way diminished reattendance at the other high schools in Hyderabad, which were, if anything, more flourishing and more efficient than they had ever been before. The head-master's speech was followed by some spirited recitations by the boys in English, Sanskrit, Sindhi, and Persian; and, after distributing prizes to the *élite* of the school, the Educational Inspector spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The boys having done their part in to-day's proceedings, and having done it well, it remains for me to congratulate the head-master and the Hyderabad Education Society on your behalf and on my own on the very encouraging results which have been achieved by the Union Academy during the last two-and-a-half years. The school has grown as only the fittest that is destined to survive can grow; and its teaching and tone are both alike good, for the simple reason that the teachers are not only scholarly men, but realize the greatness of their responsibility as guardians of these hundreds of boys (cheers) guardians for the best part of each working day of their bodies and minds, of their health, their character and their intellectual development. I might cite several proofs of my assertion that the head-master and his colleagues duly feel the weight of this responsibility. But I will limit myself to one, viz., that they are profoundly dissatisfied with their present school-house and premises. A large public school that has insufficient class-room space, no hall for the assembly of the whole school, and no proper play-ground and gymnasium, cannot do for its boys all that it might do. Neither the learning nor the play can go properly without ample elbow room, and light and fresh air, however skilful may be the teachers and however earnest the taught. Hence it is most satisfactory to learn from the head-master's address that the society has secured an excellent site for a new habitation, on a hill not very far from this spot and that the whole school will migrate to it at no distant date (cheers). Many of you will remember to have read of how in the dim dawn of Roman History the Commons of Rome, being greatly discontented with their political environment, migrated in a body to *Mons Sacer*. The hill which the Academy is about to consecrate to learning is at present, I believe, without a name. But whatever it may ultimately be called, it will always be to this school its *Mons Sacer*. But there will, I hope, be one point of difference between the two migrations. The Commons of Rome were persuaded to abandon their hill and return to the eternal city. May the Academy root itself on its *Mons Sacer* and flourish there for ever! (loud cheers).

The poet tells us that there are tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything. But don't think, boys, that I quote these lines as a prelude to a sermon to you at the end of your successful performances. It is very far from my intention. If you will read it aright, you have an excellent sermon every day in the example set you by your teachers and in the new ideas and principles which are constantly coming before you in your school life: and nothing that I can say by way of formal advice will be half so potent as these daily recurring facts that silently point their own moral.

But ladies and gentlemen, I have a little sermon to preach, I confess,—if you will bear with me for five minutes; and it is to the parents of the pupils (who, I am glad to see, are largely represented here this afternoon) to whom I would address myself.

It is a common complaint that our schoolboys now-adays are greatly wanting in manners and in due respect for their parents and elders, and there must be good ground for the complaint, or it would not be so frequently heard in Indian Society. But are parents and guardians doing all they ought to do to correct this evil? In one direction, I think, there is much which they might do to bring about a reform. In former days it used to be the rule in Sind—and it is still not an uncommon practice, I fear, for parents to launch their sons upon a school and leave the boys to negotiate with the Head-master direct upon all matters of detail in regard to admission, payment of fees and the course of study to be pursued: and the same course was and is still pursued in regard to the boys' withdrawal or their transfer to the school,—the parents never once appearing on the scene, or ever taking the trouble to write to the school authorities.

Such a practice as this is unheard of in the public schools of England. It naturally fosters in boys a premature independence of their elders, which I am firmly persuaded is at the bottom of half the unmanliness and want of due respect that is so bitterly complained of; and Government in the latest issue of the School Code have pointedly reminded parents of their duty in this matter.

Let parents take their proper place in such negotiations with the school authorities, and you will find that the schoolboy will soon fall back into his right place and acquire the habit of subordination to his elders.

But other good will ensue. When parents come into direct relations with the Head master they will see the wisdom of deferring more than they do at present to his experience and advice in regard to the subjects which their sons should from time to time study during their school carrer; and they will each cease to listen to the idle tales of an idle boy. The Head-master in his address this afternoon dwells upon the advisability of Hindu boys, whose parents wish them to go to College, taking up Sanskrit rather than Persian. No doubt this is a matter which parents should decide for themselves. But my point is that they should at all events consult the Head-master before they come to a decision, and not be guided simply by their son's entreaties in favour of a language which is distinctly inferior to the Sanskrit as an instrument of education and is also much less closely related to the boy's mother tongue. It is perhaps a remote and minor consideration; but if the Hindus of Sindh desire, and it ought to be their ambition to strengthen and develop the sinews of their own tongue, they will best attain their object by trying to revive the study of Sanskrit which is the mother language from which Sindhi has sprung. Though English has borrowed very largely, directly and indirectly, from Latin and Greek, it is well-known that the greatest power of our greatest writers lies in their use of those Teutonic words and ways of speech which are the blood and life of our tongue. I believe it will be found just the same with Sindhi, which has borrowed freely of Persian and Arabic, but own Sanskrit as its mother.

But a more immediate consideration is that Sanskrit is very much harder to learn than Persian is, and that it is therefore a far better gymnastic for the mind. The actual knowledge which a boy gets at school of languages, literature and science is almost always a very small sum indeed: nor can it be otherwise. *The* thing to my mind, is: How far has he learnt how to learn? How have the powers of his mind been brought out and strengthened? In Germany a High School,—not, as with us, a corner of the school compound, is called a *gymnasium*: and this excellent term sets forth the true aim of a public school career, which, I take it, is the development of the sinews of the body and mind and character of a boy. There are sermons in words as well as in stones, and I would say to every person who has a son at a public school: Hold fast to the good German notion that your son is in a *gymnasium* and not in a mere garner in which he is to be filled like an empty sack. Hold rather that he is a very complex being, with a body, mind and character—which are all plastic and undeveloped and look well to the strengthening of the sinews of each.

This is the little sermon which I wished to preach. If it is an exception to Shakespeare's dictum that there is "good in everything," the fault lies with me and in my powers of exposition, and not in the point which I have been trying to explain.

In any case, I fear, the boys of the Union Academy are thinking that I have not kept faith with them by preaching at them in this way. Let me make amends by wishing them all a very happy holiday. We all were once boys ourselves. Each of us can say:

I have had playmates, I have had companions,
In my days of childhood, in my joyful school days;
and we must add alas!

All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

That is an experience, boys, which you know nothing of. But you will know it some day. So I say enjoy the present while you can. Use your opportunity so as to get out of it the greatest possible amount of innocent joy and delight, or as the poet puts it so very much better:—

Gather ye rose-buds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying:
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying. (Loud cheers.)

"TAKE time when time is, for time will away. Clean your house to-day with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE MADRAS FAMINE.

THE latest batch of G. O's. regarding the condition of the people in the districts of Coimbatore, Nellore, North Arcot, and Chingleput and relief works started to lessen the distress of the suffering population, writes the *Hindu*, is calculated to give the public an idea of the nature and magnitude of the scarcity. In the Coimbatore District the list of works for which estimates are ready consist of irrigation works and construction and repair of roads. Their total cost is estimated at 4 lacs of Rupees, and it is believed that employment could be found for thirty six thousand persons at an average wage of 2 annas per diem for about three months. The number of labourers actually employed in works amounted to 351 by the 22nd March, in Pollachi Taluq. But Mr. Sturrock suspects that even those who could support themselves and who have enough of means resort to relief works and swell the number of labourers. "From the absence of any increase in crime or other usual sign of extended distress I cannot by itself accept the numbers on the works as a decisive proof of widely-prevailing suffering without satisfying myself that the labourers do not mainly consist of men who at this season are in the habit of annually leaving their villages to seek work elsewhere or even of comparatively well-to-do land-owning Vellalas who, having no work at present to do in their fields, think that they may take the opportunity of earning an easy wage." The Board of Revenue accordingly request the Divisional officer to "inspect the work at once and see that none but those in need are admitted and that full task is enforced." They add that the wages should be fixed sufficiently low to prevent labor being attracted from other usual occupations. In a subsequent report Mr. Sturrock stated that some improvement had occurred "in the prospects" that rain fall had tended to improve matters and the people were in better spirits. In North Arcot, though rains have fallen in some parts, the sufferings of the people are acute in other parts. Mr. Buckley, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, has no doubt that the majority of the chidren had continuously insufficient diet. On one evening a large crowd of old women surrounded Mr. Buckley and it is they that "feel the pinch of poverty earliest and most severely." The people subsisted on bamboo paddy, on a kind of jungle leaf and on prickly pear. The worst sufferers were the Pariahs and coolies and their condition was made worse by better classes attending to the work in the fields themselves instead of employing them. Some of the sufferers admitted that they committed crime for want of food. Surgeon-Major T. J. Hackett-Wilkins states that the really emaciated were children and "they varied from the early stages of starvation to extreme emaciation." He was sorry to say "that a large number of the latter are likely never to improve and the few who do survive are sure to grow up puny and sickly adults." Our apprehensions about the reasonableness of the order of the Board on the report of the Collector of Coimbatore would appear to be well founded. In North Arcot the laboring classes complained to the Special Deputy Collector that the scanty wages they got were inadequate to supply the whole family with sufficient food, and that officer found the complaint to be true. The Deputy Collector has the following observations to make on the Enadies: "Next to the Pariahs come the Enadies. The condition of this class which forms a portion of the population of each village in varying degrees is in a still more unsatisfactory condition than that of the pariahs. These have no lands at all and do not generally engage themselves in agricultural work when the season is ordinary, but subsist chiefly by supplying the villagers with fuel and the produce of the forests. The bad season has rendered the articles they supply unmarketable in the villages, and if they are at all sold it is in exchange for a small quantity of conjee which is generally too insignificant to support the whole family. The Enadies have generally a number of children always depending on them. Those living within a few miles of Kalahosti alone manage to sell firewood there and subsist thereby." In his report of the 29th March, Mr. Buckley complains of the want of proper staff. The Zemindari officials are apathetic and he thinks that in his absence they would not attend to the work. He considers it imperative that paid officer of Government should be asked to supervise the kitchens. He gives a noteworthy instance of a shepherd whose state he watched for 5 or 6 weeks. "The flocks he used to tend were all carried off by disease and he could find no work that he could do. When I first saw him he was fairly but not well nourished. I have noticed him getting more and more emaciated each time I have seen him and he is now in a bad state." As regards the feelings of the respectable classes the following quotation may be instructive. "The inhabitants of this hamlet are all Velamvas by caste. They do not mix much with other castes, and their females are gosha. It was in this village that the District Surgeon found some of the most marked cases of emaciation. They would only produce before me two children, orphans, both very badly off. These the villagers would not permit to come to the kitchen. 'If we let the children go to the kitchen,' they said, 'we shall be laughed at; they will die if they don't go, but it is not disgraceful for them to die in their own village.'" Mr. Buckley also calls attention to the custom prevailing among Pariahs of abandoning their children. He writes: "My inquiries have brought to my knowledge a custom by no means uncommon among the Pariahs and lower orders. A man marries and his wife bears him children: the wife dies: the man marries again, and rejects his family by the previous wife, leaving them to shift for themselves. The sufferers are usually young children who are unable to apply for their legal remedy; in fact they probably do not know they have one."

A KARACHI POSTAL GRIEVANCE.

THE *Sind Gazette*, of the 12th instant, writes:—Last week we learnt by telegram that the Arabia left for Karachi on Monday morning at 3 a.m., and in the natural course of things any other boat would have arrived here about the same time on Wednesday morning. But the Arabia anchored at about 10 a.m., or say seven hours after her due time. We have so often written on this subject that we thought the Arabia would have been taken off the line before this, but it seems not to be so. We have, however, to make a correction as to who is responsible for the shabby way in which the public of Karachi, as well as Sind and Quetta, are treated with regard to the mail service. We were under the impression that the Post Master General in Sind had the management of this, but we now learn that it is the Post Master General who has the regulating of the hours of departure from Karachi. In our several issues of September, October and November last, we pointed out the inconvenience caused by closing the mails at 3 a.m., on Thursdays, which practically compels the posting of correspondence on the preceding day. It is to be regretted that no steps have been taken to make a much needed change by altering the hour of closing and making it later. Our chief object to-day is to draw the attention of those concerned, especially of the Post Master General of Bombay, to the change in the departure of the mails from Bombay commencing with Friday the 29th, and corresponding with the mail steamer to leave on Wednesday, the 27th instant. We observe that the P. and O. boats are advertised to sail at 5 p.m., and we earnestly hope that the departure from Karachi will not be earlier than 3 p.m. This will give [illegible] hours, and as we said before, if boats like the [illegible], Kapurthala and Kistna are placed on the run, they can make Bombay within 40 to 42 hours. The hours of departure we observe of the mails for Karachi are fixed at 11 a.m. every Sunday, or after arrival of the incoming mail. It is a fact to be noted that during the continuance of the South-west monsoon the mail steamers generally arrive during Saturdays or say between 1 and 2 a.m. on Sundays, and we really cannot see the necessity of the Karachi steamer being detained in the Bombay harbour for 12 hours. We think that in justice to the public of Karachi and Sind, the mail steamers should leave at 6 a.m. every Sunday, so as to arrive here on Tuesday, and thus give the corresponding public a clear day to reply to their letters. We do not know under what system these contract mail boats run. We were told that the speed is 10 knots an hour, which would allow about 47 hours for the run to Karachi. We desire to bring to the notice of the Post Master General, Bombay, that the steamers now on the line seldom arrive within time, and the general explanation given for late arrivals is "head winds"; these we know cannot have much effect in retarding the speed of the new boats mentioned above, but of course to the Arabia and other such old tugs, "head winds" or no head winds, they having no speed, cannot be made to run at a fair rate, and the excuse appears to be rendered merely to stave off enquiry.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere 3s 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Barnham, 1,269 tons, Captain R Lawson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Douglas Hill, 1,383 tons, Captain E Williams, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Rydal Hall, 2,129 tons. Captain John Bewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, via Port Said, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain J Warington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, and Mr S M Grieve, and 9 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Leny, 1,543 tons, Captain H Woolverton, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Ralli Brothers.

THE steam-ship Zampa 1,525 tons, Captain R O Chisholm, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee Eduljee.

THE steam-ship Penwith, 1,255 tons, Captain E C Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain C Colman, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Romola, 1,393 tons, Captain J Merrifield, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Barcelona, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 481 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mr J Arnold as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Oaklands, 1,252 tons, Captain W S Moore, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Newcastle, with a cargo of 2,061 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Miss Henry as cabin and 231 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Electra, 2,095 tons, Captain C Bellen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Trieste via Red Sea ports, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 31 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain J Brown, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Roughton and child Mr and Mrs Furtado, Mr. Armstutz, Col Jacob, Col E Peart, Captain L Bode, and Lieut C Baily.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 970 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 chests opium and the following passengers:—Mr Begbie, Mr. Gustov Reiss, Mr W Carneron, Captain MacGregor, and Mr and Mrs Swethnham and 141 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain, Mrs and Miss Carter, Mr and Mrs A F Woodburn, Mr Ahmed Hajee bin Abdoola Sha and son, Mrs. King and three children, Vety-Surgn Lawden, Mr Maneckjee Jehanjee Gustadjee and friend, Captain H F Oneil, Mr. Abdool Bassum, Mr and Mrs R R Sayegh, Mrs Lecky, Mr and Mrs Palo, Mr Ahmed, Mr Mahomed, and 172 deck.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL, of the s. s. Bendo, reports:—At noon on Friday when 251 miles to the westward of Bombay Light vessel she passed the s. s. Discovery of Whitby steering west. The Captain of which steamer displayed the following signals:—"Will you take a message for me, going—slow—cannot get sufficient steam."

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Clio (s)	Colman	Hull, April 8.
	Penwith (s)	Williams	Port Said, May 2.
	Assyria (s)	Houstoun	Busreh, May 2.
	Lemy (s)	Woolverton	Port Said, May 1.
	Oaklands (s)	Moore	Newcastle, April 12.
	Elecktra (s)	Bellen	Trieste, April 18.
	Romola (s)	Merifield	Barcelona, April 20.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, May 13.
	Zampa (s)	Chisholm	Karachi.
	Bendo (s)	Campbell	Marseilles, April 26.
17	Rydal Hall (s)	Bewiss	Liverpool, April 20.
	Lawada (s)	Warington	Calcutta, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Britannia (s)	Brown	Marseilles.
	Kistna (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, &c.
	Malwa (s)	Preston	Aden.
17	Barnham (s)	Lawson	Liverpool.
	Douglas Hill (s)	Williams	Port Said.

The steamer Baghdad, Cap'n Whitehead, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Romola for Port Said.
„ Lemy, for Port Said.
„ Bendo, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Clio, for Hull, &c.
„ Elecktra, for China, &c.
„ Amra, for Tuticorin and Colombo.
„ Zampa, for Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
12	Comillat	Ferris	Calcutta, April 30.
13	Saint Hubert s	McPherson	Singapore, May 7.
	Nerbudda s	Anderson	Bombay, April 18.
	Canara s	Clarke	Moulmein, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May 13.—Steamer Niemen, Restitution and Bucephalus and ship Vandalia.
May 13.—Steamers Avona and Dunkeld, and ship Puritan.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

May			
5	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast.
	Satara s	Mayson	Persian Gulf.
6	Arabia s	Skinner	Bombay.
9	Clio s	Colman	Hull.
	Kistna s	Livingston	Bombay via C Coast.
10	Ehrenfels s	Kayser	Hamburg and Antwerp.

DEPARTURES.

May			
5	Satara s	Mayson	Bombay.
6	Peveril	Walters	do
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast.
7	Baghdad s	Whitehead	Bombay.
	Arabia s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
9	Kistna s	Livingston	Bombay via C Coast.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Zampa, Chisholm, Pestonji Bhicaji.
Lockslee Hall, Collin, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
Clio, Colman, Finlay, Muir and Co, for Bombay.
Ehrenfels, Kayser, Donald Graham and Co., for Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 16.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Aden at midnight, having been blocked in the Canal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 14.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this evening.

PENANG, MAY 16.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MAY 17.

N. L. mail steamer Hohenzollern, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	93¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¾
4½ per cent. „	76
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ Imports of Cotton	85,000	„
„ „ Surats	8,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,207,000	„
„ „ Surats	121,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	19,000	„

Holidays until Wednesday.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

DELICIOUS GOA ALPHONCE MANGOES, FRESH FISH, FRUIT and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to up-country Stations at shortest notice as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR [illegible] OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETONS [illegible] TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR [illegible] VATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be got [illegible] reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW [illegible] Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. [illegible] Governor of Bombay.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. Y.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED.—An EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who has had previous experience in the trade, to take charge of our Debt Collecting Department. Must be a good correspondent. Salary starting at Rs. 150 per month to a good and reliable man. Apply to Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MALE ATTENDANT REQUIRED, to take CHARGE of a SICK GENTLEMAN, on the voyage to England, in return for passage there. Apply to "M. D.," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

MONSOON RATES from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. Apply GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED a PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER. Apply to A. MIRZA ALLY and Co., Photographers, EAST STREET, Poona.

RIFLE S. B. ·500 Winchester Express (5 shots). Selected barrel and stock. In good order. Rs. 100. Apply KING, KING, Bombay.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.—On and from MONDAY next, the Bath will be RESERVED FOR LADIES on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS between 7-30 and 9-30.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER, GUNGADEEN" a lay of INDIA.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PIANOS.—A few thoroughly good and reliable Instruments lately returned from Hire and offered at very low Prices to clear. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE & Co.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FRENCH PASTILLES.—Raspberry, Rose, Apricot, Greengage, Malt, Cranberry, Ginger, Black Currant, Liquorice, and Bronchial. VOICE JUJUBES, Lime Fruit, Glycerine, Liquorice, and Grenadines in fancy boxes.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A QUANTITY of NEW IRON of sizes and other old Marine Stores will be sold at the GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD, Bombay, on 20th instant.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore ;—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from

MESSRS. KING, KING, & CO., BOMBAY ;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA ;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

TOWN HALL.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

LADY MORLAND will sing "The Old Garden (Hope Temple) and "La Serenata" (Josti). Miss Schmuck will play the Andante and Finale from Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, and "Tarantella" (Raff). Herr Schmuck will play "Chanson Russe" (Wieniawski), "Minnelied" (Hauser), and "Echos des Concerts (Schmuck). Dr. Barry will recite a scene from "King John." Dr. Marks will sing "My Lady's Dower" (Cowen), and play "Scherzo Brillant," (Wollenhaupt). Mr. Andersen Clarke will sing "The Auld House (Scotch) and "On the banks of Allan water." Mr Hamilton will play the orchestral accompaniment of Mendelssohn's Concerto on a second piano, join Miss Schmuck in Raff's Tarentella, and Dr. Marks in Wollenhaupt's Scherzo.

Tickets Rs. 3 and Re. 1, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
To commence at 9-30 p.m.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 2, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

TRAVELLING.
DUST.
GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference ; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

ALTHOUGH press telegrams have pointed to an improved feeling in the London Money Market, in connection with the financial position in Portugal, which seemed to be borne out by an advance of ½ per cent. in Consols, concurrent with a rise of ⅝ per cent. in French Rentes in Paris, the movement in the English Funds meantime has not tended to confirm this view. A decline of ⅛ in Consols on Thursday having been followed by a further drop of ⅛ yesterday, at 95⅛ ; while the Market rate of discount on short London Bills remained at 4⅞ per cent., to which it was advanced on Thursday, when the Bank of England rate was put up to 5 per cent. The expected heavy withdrawals of Gold from the Bank for Russia, announced by public telegrams under yesterday's date would however tend to conterbalance the easier feeling induced by the more favourable state of things in other quarters. An advance of ⅛d. took place yesterday in the price of Bar Silver in London at 44⅛d. per oz. ; but Rupee Paper remained at Thursday's rates of £74⅝ for Fours, and £76 for 4½ per cents. ; and in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent higher, at 97⅞ cents, though with demand Exchange on London ½ cent up at 4·88½ dollars. The U. S. Treasury bought yesterday 55,000 ounces of Silver at 98 to 98·12 cents per oz. The Indian Council sold yesterday a lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4 27-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills and Wire Transfers on Wednesday, and 3-32d. above the regular allotment price on that day. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India remained at 1s. 4 9-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India are wired as £20,000 in Gold to Bombay ; and £30,000 in Gold, and £10,000 in Silver, to Calcutta. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 93½. Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·35½.

No further financial quotations are to hand from London ; but to-day's telegram from New York advises a further advance of ⅛ cent in Silver there, at 98 cents, with Exchange on London unaltered.

In the General Produce Markets, Bombay linseed was quiet at a decline of 6d. per quarter, both on the spot and to arrive, at 43s. 6d. and 43s. respectively, ex-quay. Wheat is called steady ; but quotations come ½d. per cental lower, both for No. 1 spot Soft White, and Soft Red, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 7½d. for the former, and 7s. 11½d. for the latter, ex-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. yesterday was 2,490,000 quarters, showing an increase of 30,000 quarters on last week's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening and Surats quiet, the total Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian ; but both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. It is announced that the Markets will be closed until Wednesday for the Whitsuntide holidays.

There was a marked decrease in the Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the past week, say of 22,000 bales, at 50,000 bales, compared with the week preceding ; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales greater, at 73,000 bales. The Imports were 23,000 bales more, at 85,000 bales ; and the total stock had increased by 8,000 bales, making it 196,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 309,000 bales more than in 1889. The total visible Supply had decreased during the week by 110,000 bales, and of Surats there were 27,000 bales less in sight ; the figures which we give below continuing to show a large increase in the total Supply, compared with both the preceding years, East Indians showing a slight increase, compared with the supply visible in 1889, though a material falling off as against the figures for last year. There was no movement in spot prices in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday; but American Arrivals receded 5-64d. to 3-32d. per lb. in all positions. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1 11-16d. higher than at the same time last year, and 1 3-16d. above that ruling in 1889 at the same time.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8⅞ cents. ; and Futures for August, were two points higher at 8·87 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, making the figures for the week about four times as heavy as in both the preceding two years, the excess now shown in this year's arrivals being 964,000 bales, compared with those in 1890 and 1,211,000 as against the Receipts in 1889 to the same date. The spot price was unchanged to-day ; but August Futures were 3 points lower, at 8·84 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 4,000 bales, going against 1,400 bales last year, and 1,100 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	52,000	12,000	14,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	41,000	11,000	30,000
„ „ Continent	15,000	4,000	19,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,654,000	5,690,000	5,443,000
„ Exports to U. K. do.	3,033,000	2,652,003	2,610,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,338,000	2,000,000	1,829,000
„ Stock in the Ports	424,000	211,000	336,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,020,000	2,338,100	2,118,230
„ „ Surats	562,000	753,640	540,520

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1,207,000	1,011,340	898,380
„ London	19,000	12,000	11,000
American afloat	110,000	22,000	50,600
East Indian „	20,000	78,000	71,000
Total	1,356,000	1,123,340	1,030,380
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 13-16d.	6⅛d.	6d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4 11-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1d.	1 13-16d.	1½d.

A small business has been done in Cotton here to-day, in a quiet market, with prices quite unchanged. The reported purchases for the Mills have been 900 bales, made up of 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 158 ; 200 each of Barsee at Rs. 185 and Pachora at Rs. 149 ; and 100 bales each of Oojein, at Rs. 149 and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 157 ; while exporters have taken only 700 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 172-3 per candy.

WHEAT.—An improved demand for export has been felt in this market to-day, and a considerable business has transpired, the feeling having been steady, but rates unchanged.

SEEDS have continued to be neglected, and only a small business has been done in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,031	bales.
Wheat	112,561	cwts.
Linseed	36,148	„
Rapeseed	9,243	„
Gingelly	1,251	„
Poppyseed	2,098	„
Groundnuts	8,123	„
Castorseed	1,561	„

FREIGHTS are quiet ; but there is some demand for tonnage at lower rates.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 4 27-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, and has remained steady throughout the day, one Bank only buying Bills at the above quotation for the mail. A moderate business has been done in Private Paper at that rate for ready, at 1s. 5 5-32d. for the month, 1s. 5 3-16d. for June, and 1s. 5 7-32d. for July-August delivery; forward Bank demand having been obtainable at 1s. 5d. for September-October delivery. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Francs	do.	1·81¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong in tone today, and rates for Fours have further advanced 1-16 per cent., closing at 106⅛ for Money ; 105 15-16 for next settling day on the 1st proximo ; and 105¾ for the 30th June account. 107¼ to ½ is nominally quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There is not much passing in this market on any line ; but Cotton Mill Scrip may be called firm at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at 957½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURRY—May 9, at Quetta, the wife of T E Curry, Executive Engineer, of a son.

FORBES—May 10, at Agra, the wife of G Forbes, CS, of a daughter.

WALL—May 12, at Kalka, the wife of Benson P Wall, Assistant Engineer, D W K R, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—DE DOMBAL—May 12, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev C J Palmer, Robert John, eldest son of Richard Pryce Harrison, CSI, late B C S, to Evelyn, daughter of Theo. de Dombal.

RYVES—DAVIES—May 13, at All Saints' Church, Allahabad, by the Rev H M Hackett, BD, Alfred Edward Ryves, Barrister-at-Law, Mussoorie, to Kate Coleman, only daughter of the late Rev. E. J. Davies, of Pen-y-clawdd, Monmouthshire.

DEATHS.

HOARE—May 9, at Gorakpur, of typhoid fever, Basil, the dearly loved son (twin) of Michael John Hoare and Mary Bridget, his wife, aged 7 years, 6 months and 27 days.

LILLINGSTON—May 12, at Calcutta, in the General Hospital, of malaria fever, Mrs A A Lillingston, the dearly beloved and only daughter of George Campbell, Indigo Planter, Bengal, aged 21 years.

McINTOSH—May 9, A. R. McIntosh, at his residence, No 1, Hasting's Street, Calcutta, suddenly of heart disease.

MITCHELL—May 10, at Ootacamund, Rebecca, second daughter of the late Captain Jesse Mitchell, Veteran Establishment, and Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras, aged 47 years and 6 months.

REID—May 12, at Teckulpur, Cachar, after a short illness, George William McCrie, infant son of Robert Laidlaw.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BISONS IN THANA.—We have received further letters on this subject, but the correspondence may now cease.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1891.

THE Manipur despatches need to be studied textually and at length before it can be decided whether they constitute a full vindication of the proceedings of Government and of the officers who represented them in this unfortunate business. On one important point they are silent. It will be remembered that in the *Englishman's* narrative, which is generally asserted to have been based on material supplied by Mrs. Grimwood, the Senapati—or Jubraj as he subsequently became—is stated to have actually gone to the Residency to attend the Durbar on the morning of the 21st March ; that he left on it being notified that the Durbar would be delayed for a couple of hours for the translation of an important document ; that he saw troops posted on all sides of the Residency, and that this led him to suspect that measures were going to be taken against him. This statement is of the highest importance, and the greatest pains should be taken to test its accuracy. Accompanied as it was by the statement that soldiers were placed in every room in the Residency, including Mrs. Grimwood's own apartment, that lady's evidence on the point would be conclusive. The Government of India very naturally repudiate with indignation the charge that Mr. Quinton carried out his instructions treacherously. That, however, is a general repudiation ; it would have been more satisfactory if they had been able to disavow the specific allegation that Mr. Quinton invited the Senapati to an open durbar for the undiscovered purpose of arresting him. It will be noticed that the *Times* regards the method determined on as anything but straightforward, and that the *Standard* almost as significantly prefers not to come to a conclusion in so delicate a matter. Whatever evidence may ultimately be forthcoming, we doubt if the central fact that the Senapati was invited to a state function with the concealed purpose of arresting him before his suspicions were aroused, can be presented in a favourable light. As to the want of foresight in the military preparations, though Government indicated the importance of taking a sufficient military force, Mr. Quinton had such singular confidence in the good-will of the Maharajah that he proposed to Government to borrow a gun from him for the use of the escort ! Remembering that the Ghoorkas had two seven-pounder guns with them at Golaghat, and that these were deliberately left behind, this is an extraordinary incident. It is the first occasion on record, we should imagine, on which a force with guns of its own left them in the rear, relying on borrowing a gun from a Chief, whom it was recognized it might be necessary to coerce into a particular course. If a gun was to be borrowed from the Maharajah, why not a regiment of Manipuri troops as well ?

WHY Liverpool of all the seaports in England should have become the centre of a Mahomedan crescentade it is not given to us to understand, but so it is. A Moulvi, named Rafi-ud-din, who some time since was, to the wonderment of his countrymen, honoured by an interview with her Majesty, who expressed to him her gracious interest in the welfare of the Mahomedan women of India, has contributed an article to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, the object of which is to show that it is quite an error to suppose that Mahomed ever taught that women have no souls. The writer in his zeal goes so far as to affirm that the Prophet in the Seventh Century elevated women to the highest position which they can reasonably claim, and gave them greater privileges—such privileges that Mahomedan women in every country, including even the Dark Continent, occupied a legal position far superior to that of the women in Christian countries, including England. Taking for his text Mrs. Fenwick Miller's impassioned declaration that until quite recently the position of women in England, was one of simple slavery, the Moulvi finds it easy to prove his thesis, and it must be admitted that so far as legal enactments were concerned the position of English women leaves a good deal to be desired even yet. An English husband is permitted by law to will away his property from his wife and daughters, and if he does not do so, it is not the fault of the law. Under the Mahomedan law the wife and daughters have a right to a share of two-thirds of the property, the sons getting what is left after this equitable division has been made. Of the legal sharers the women have the first claim, and are not the last considered. Again, until the Married Woman's Property Act, a married woman could hold no separate property, her existence being merged in that of her husband. Syed Amer Ali gives a very different account of the legal status of a Mahomedan woman. "A Mussulman's wife retains in her husband's household all the right which the law vests in her as a responsible member of society. She can be sued as a *feme sole.* She can receive property without the intervention of trustees. She has a distinct lien upon her husband's estate for her ante-nuptial settlement. Her rights as a mother do not depend for their recognition upon the indiosyncracies of individual judges. She can enter into binding contracts with her husband, and proceed against him in law if necessary." Marriage gives the husband no power over the wife's person beyond what the law defines, and none whatever upon her goods and property. Such has been the Mahomedan law for twelve hundred and fifty years, and such it will continue, says the Moulvi. It is very different in England where the husband, who has deserted his wife, has been able until quite recently to take for himself the wages she had earned by her labour ; the wife of a Bedouin Arab would have been shocked to hear that the husband of the Hon. Mrs. Norton compelled the publishers of his wife's works to pay the price of them to him and not to her. The Calcutta judge is again quoted to show that under the Mahomedan law the wife's property remains hers, in her individual right ; she can alienate or devise it without asking the leave of her husband. The husband has no more legal right upon the wages of his wife than an utter stranger. Moreover the Mahomedan wife can sue her debtor without an intermediary. She can sue even her husband to enforce a contract. In England, within the last twenty years, an English wife could not sue, except through her husband, who might refuse to join her in seeking redress. So far in regard to property. In regard to matrimony the Moulvi points out that Mahomedan women, have the best of it all along the line. This is indeed what might have been expected, seeing that amongst the early Christians there were some by whom matrimony was only tolerated as a concession to human infirmity, and the Council of Trent, only three hundred years ago, pronounced those accursed who said that the married state was preferable to that of celibacy. Now Mahomed was himself a married man, and a father. He framed laws of marriage, laying down the principle of equal responsibility, saying : "Ye men, ye have rights over your wives, and your wives have rights over you." A Mahomedan marriage is a civil contract, the validity of which depends on mutual agreement, the proposal on one side, and the acceptance on the other. The testimony of two witnesses is sufficient. In effect the Mahomedan marriage law is as simple as that of Scotland, with the exception that the former requires the presence of two witnesses, while north of the Tweed the presence of even a solitary harmonious blacksmith may be dispensed with. Once married the Mahomedan husband is bound to maintain his wife and her domestic servants, whether she or they are of the Moslem faith or not. The wife can claim not only maintenance, but a habitation for exclusive use, having regard to her husband's means. It is incumbent on the husband to provide her with a separate apartment. In England a deserted wife, as Mrs. Miller so indignantly pointed out, can only procure maintenance for herself and her children by going into the workhouse, so that the parish could sue the husband. The Koran, which is the Mahomedan Code, directs that the widow or widows shall have a year's maintenance. The further protection is that that fact of marriage implies that the husband has bestowed on the wife a portion of his property for her sole and exclusive use and benefit. If dower be not mentioned in the contract the Mahomedan Law presumes it. Thus at any time a woman can claim a sum of money to maintain herself in case of separation or desertion. It is very curious to follow the Moulvi in the pages which he devotes to showing that the comparatively degraded position of Christian wives is due in great part to the refusal until quite recently to recognise the right of divorce. Even now in England the law is so imperfect that a divorce can only be obtained for one offence. It is not allowed for desertion, penal servitude, insanity, drunkenness with cruelty, incompatibility in temper. By any or all of these offences a wife's life may be ruined and her heart broken, but she cannot obtain a divorce. The Koran has provisions for arbitration, and when differences arise between husband and wife each chooses one of her family to bring about a reconciliation. If reconciliation be impossible, the woman can release herself by giving up some property, representing her dower assigned for her exclusive use. Then the acceptance of this constitutes the divorce. There is another species of divorce by mutual consent ; the husband can dissolve marriage ; in other cases on the application of either party a judge may for good reason cancel the marriage. But in all cases there must be a reasonable cause to validate the divorce. Capricious repudiation is forbidden. A wife can divorce a husband for desertion, habitual cruelty, for forcing her to do labour unsuitable to her position, or habitually by threatening her with bodily injury, or such like cause. A wife who has obtained a divorce is entitled to maintenance during the three months' probation before she can re-marry. She is entitled to the custody of her children after the dissolution of marriage until they become independent of her care. The Moulvi asserts that although the Mahomedan marriage law affords great facility for divorce, in India divorces amongst the sixty millions of Mahomedans are very rare. He attributes this to the fact that divorce being so easy, the Moslems have come to respect each other's rights and privileges. A somewhat similar result is brought about in a certain German Kingdom where the fact that a divorce could be procured for an outlay of fifty florins, and the filing of an affidavit of incompatibility of temper had such a wholesome influence that there was scarcely a case of divorce on record. On the other hand it is undoubted that the facility of divorce in many of the American States has been very freely availed of.

THE Hon. Cecil Rhodes, soon after his return to Cape Colony, was entertained at Kimberley by the Africander Bund, and took the opportunity to lay before his hearers his ideas as to the future of South Africa. The Premier's programme reads very much an adaptation to South African policy of principles which in America are known as "Spread-Eagleism." He plainly declares his aim to be to extend the British dominions in South Africa to Zambesia. His reports were such, he said, that he could entertain no doubt as to the future of the territories on the Zambesi ; they possess a sufficient amount of wealth to demand in time the principle of self-government. A change, he added, must then occur, from the chartered system of government to the system of self-government, and self government in union with the Cape Colony. Mr. Rhodes has sketched out a splendid future for South Africa, but the idea which pervades all his schemes is that the hegemony of South Africa shall remain with Cape Colony. Mr. Rhodes never for a moment obscures the fact that his position as Premier of the Cape demands this. For, said Mr. Rhodes—and his declaration was received with cheers—while he declaimed all hostility to existing independent States, it was for a United South Africa to undertake the working up and development of the whole Continent as far as the Zambesi, and to see that no new independent communities should be established. This is the main principle. It took him twenty years to amalgamate the diamond mines ; the amalgamation of South Africa must be the object of the Colonists, which they must never lose sight of. But in all things he seems determined that the Cape Colony shall as far as possible take the lead. He means to make Cape Town the capital of South Africa, and foremost among his plans to that end is the foundation of a University towards which he has already raised large subscriptions. If, said Mr. Rhodes, they had a teaching residential university their young men from all parts of South Africa would go forth therefrom, prepared to make the future of the country, and in their hands this great question of union could simply be left. In Mr. Rhodes the Cape has an able and devoted Premier, well qualified to lead the colonists in their onward march. Promptly and heartily supported, his dream may be realised, unless inter-colonial jealousies should stand in the way. Enthusiasm is contagious and Mr. Rhodes is not indifferent to the value in politics of a great idea.

THE recent representation of the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the local postal arrangements was received by Mr. Symonds in an excellent spirit, and Mr. de Courcy Atkins, who is acting for the Postmaster-General, has, it is understood, consented to meet all the requirements put forward by the Chamber. These include two additional deliveries daily, bringing the total number to five, and the acceleration of the delivery of registered letters brought by the mail steamer, so that in no case shall they be delivered more than two hours after the delivery of the ordinary Europe letters. In addition to this, the postal divisions of the city will be clearly indicated in special maps, so that there should be no danger in future of a delivery being missed in consequence of a letter being addressed to the wrong district. The practical inconvenience of the prevailing uncertainty as to the postal topography of the city was illustrated during the recent test by the Chamber. The public will appreciate the intervention of the Chamber of Commerce in this matter, and the manner in which it has been received and acted upon by the Post Office. We should add that it is hoped to bring the new arrangements into working order by the first of June, if possible.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* noticed that the names of those who were killed in Manipur on March 24th still appeared in the Army and Civil Lists "corrected up to April 1" : but, of course, this could hardly, under the circumstances, have been avoided. No such excuse, however, can be offered for a *Gazette of India* announcement concerning one of the deceased appearing only a week or so ago, as though he were still alive. A retired army doctor was hanged some years ago in Ireland for the murder of his wife, and some months afterwards it was notified that he was removed from the Army List, "Her Majesty having no further need for his services," which was not surprising. Nevertheless, we think that such accidents should be guarded against.

THE *Deccan Standard* hears that Captain W. Barnett, Second in Command of the African Cavalry Guards, at Kyrtabad, is seriously ill. A few days back he had a fit of apoplexy whilst in his bath. Medical assistance was at once sent for and everything was done to bring him round.

WE recently recorded the death in Dollar (Scotland) of Mr. W. C. Rennie, late of the P. W. Department in the Railway branch. Owing to ill-health, writes a correspondent, the deceased officer retired last year. The late Mr. Rennie entered the P. W. Department in May, 1867, and died comparatively young, 48 years. India has lost an eminent engineer, and the public a good, honest, and hard-working official. His first work was on the Nizam's State Railway, under his brother-in-law, Mr. A. Izat. From thence poor Rennie was on many lines of "construction." His latest achievements are the splendid girder-bridges spanning the rivers Kerr at Banda, the Bhagan at Badusa, and the Pysani at Karwi, besides minor bridges. The graceful curves of the I. M. R., ascending the Bahilpurwa Ghat, 10 miles from Manikpur, E. I. R. junction, were pegged out by Mr. Rennie when District Engineer of the I. M. R., third division. The lamented engineer became Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer, I. M. R., at Jhansi, when he proceeded on furlough on 31st May, 1887. The late Mr. Rennie was respected by all who had the good fortune to serve under him.

AT midnight on Thursday, the 7th of this month, at Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency, a determined attempt was made by nine convicts who were under sentence of transportation, to break out of the jail. The warders, however, acted with considerable promptitude, and although the darkness was all in favour of the prisoners, they shot five dead on the spot. One convict was wounded, and three, who managed to get clear of the first obstacles, were re-captured. They were thus all accounted for, and the failure ought to have a wholesome effect. The only misfortune that marred the incident was that a jail peon was accidentally shot dead.

THE heads of Mr. Melville, late Superintendent of Telegraphs in Assam, and of Mr. O'Brien, signaller, who, it will be remembered, were attacked and murdered at Myanklang by the Manipuris and the Nagas of Tekoma, have been recovered from the latter by Mr. Mitchell, and buried with the rest of the remains. The heads, which were easily recognisable from the hair, had been cut off from the trunk and taken up to Kekima village as trophies. The Nagas state that O'Brien was shot through the right lung, and died in the bungalow almost immediately ; but poor Melville was at first severely wounded in the thigh, and managed to get away by cover of night and the high grass jungle to the stream about a hundred yards from the rest-house. Here he lay the whole night and up to noon of the 26th, when the search party of Nagas sent out by the Manipuris came upon him. Whilst he lay there in a pool of blood and unable to move from weakness, he was brutally murdered, one man sweeping off his head with a dao, whilst another cut and carried off his hands. Mr. Mitchell has the names of the actual murderers, as well as other valuable information which will doubtless lead to their arrest and conviction.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beverly disposed of the appeal of the sub-inspector of police of Darjeeling, who was convicted of wrongfully confining and torturing a Bhootea woman in order to extract a confession. They affirmed the conviction and found that the superior magistrate and the police officers tacitly assented to her detention and treatment, while on the face of her complaint of ill-treatment the confession she made could not be considered voluntary. Their lordships therefore sent a copy of the judgment to the local Government for action.

SHOP window dressing is becoming quite a profession, and by no means an unremunerative one, but the work is far from easy, and needs considerable skill and good taste, especially if fruit and flowers, millinery and drapery establishments, are in question, for we all know what a difference to the custom makes the smart well-dressed air of a shop window, especially where bonnets and hats are concerned. A shop window-dresser has to be up and about at seven o'clock, but at ten her work is over for the day. "The art of arranging a window," said one of these ladies to me, the other day, is "not to overcrowd, but to arrange the objects which are to be exposed as singly as possible, in order to give every touch its full value. Milliners recognised this early in the day, and the better the shop the fewer things shown outside; still these few must be choice of their kind, or the effect produced will be extremely shabby."

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MANIPUR PAPERS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The papers relating to Manipur were laid on the Table of the House of Commons yesterday, but they comprise little beyond what is already known.

The orders issued to Commissioner Quinton were to recognize the Regent and to deport the Senapati, and he (Mr. Quinton) considered the force he had with him quite sufficient for this purpose.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in a despatch, dated May 11th to Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, expresses his belief that Mr. Quinton was incapable of executing the orders he had received in a treacherous manner, and says that the imputation of treachery is due to a misconception of the position of the Senapati and the Manipur State. His Excellency goes on to say that there was no question of alluring the Senapati to the Durbar under a false sense of security. Mr. Quinton doubtless considered that his open arrest at the Durbar, if he refused to submit, would be the most honest and safest way of proceeding, and the result showed that Mr. Quinton's foresight was correct.

DIVIDEND FOR THE P. AND O.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company pays a dividend of 5 per cent. on preferred, and 7 per cent. on deferred, shares for the past half-year.

THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

The House of Commons has adjourned until Thursday for the Whitsuntide holidays.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER NYASSALAND.

A proclamation appears in the *Gazette* announcing a British Protectorate over Nyassaland

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The papers this morning publish articles discussing the official despatches on the Manipur disaster, which were laid before Parliament yesterday.

The *Times* blames the late Commissioner Quinton for his unwise over-confidence. It acquits the Indian Government and British officials of any deliberate design of treachery, but says that Mr. Quinton's plan for arresting the Senapati was neither the most honest or safest and was wanting in that frankness and boldness which constituted our moral strength in India.

The *Standard* declines to apportion blame in such a delicate and perplexed question.

The *Daily News* exonerates Mr. Quinton who, it says, merely obeyed orders for which the Government of India are answerable.

The *Morning Post* supports the Indian Government and the action of Mr. Quinton, and adds that to talk of treachery in the matter is absurd.

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fosbery, V.C., late of the Bengal Staff Corps, gave a lecture last evening on the respective merits of the British and Foreign Magazine Rifles. He affirmed that the former, especially that marked No. 2, is a splendid weapon, and he was of opinion that the first fighting in which it is used will prove it to be superior to the foreign rifle.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED ARTIST.

The death is announced of Mr. Long, the celebrated painter, from pneumonia following upon an attack of influenza.

RESIGNATION OF THE PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

LISBON, MAY 15.

The Ministry to-day tendered their resignation.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 15.

The Treasury to-day purchased 55,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98·00 to 98·12.

THE MANIPUR FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent wires :—The Silchar Column of the Manipur Field Force will be broken up, when the 3rd Bengal Infantry leaves Silchar. The following Brigade Order has been published by Lieutenant-Colonel Rennick from Bishenpore, dated 26th of April :—

"In publishing the order for an advance on Manipur, the Officer Commanding the Silchar Column thanks all the officers and men of the Silchar Column, collectively and individually, for the cheerful and spirited manner they have accomplished a long, tedious, and hazardous march, perhaps without a parallel in military history, without tents, through virgin forests, and exposed not only to the inclemencies of the season, but also to pestilence and disease. This task called forth great endurance and a high state of subordination and discipline, which he was glad to notice animated all ranks, for it would have been impossible for him to have hoped to have accomplished his task, but for the indomitable spirit and devotion to duty which animated all ranks. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the formidable Launatal defile, with its commanding stronghold of Mingai, held by the enemy, was forced and won through the skill and energy of the officers and men to whom this duty was entrusted. The Officer Commanding the Silchar Column is confident that the same good fortune and success will attend the Silchar Column on its march and assault on Manipur. In enjoining prudence and caution on all ranks in their advance through a most difficult and intersected country, he wishes them every good fortune and success. The Chief Political Officer, having brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Column that a valuable library containing works of interest and ancient literary and historical records is housed in a large temple, easily distinguished by a gilt dome and spire close behind the Rajah's Palace, he directs that this building should on no account be destroyed or entered without special orders. All sacred objects should be respected, and every person found desecrating temples or places of worship, will be severely dealt with. It is unnecessary for the Officer Commanding the Column to point out that the troops are fighting only against armed men, and not against defenceless men, women, and children, who should on no account be interfered with, but who, on the contrary, are deserving of all protection."

The above orders were strictly observed, but the carefully-guarded temple was opened on the evening of April 27, in the presence of General Collett, Major Maxwell, and Colonel Rennick. After a hugo padlock had been demolished, the temple was found to contain not a sacred book or idol. They had all been removed.

THE MASSACRE.

General Collett reports from Manipur that the preliminary evidence points to Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Cossins, having been beheaded by the public executioner acting under orders. Mr. Grimwood was speared by a soldier.

Cholera has almost disappeared from Tammu. There were fifteen cases in the King's Royal Rifles, resulting in twelve deaths. A daily dak is running between Tammu and Manipur.

MUSSALMAN OUTBREAK IN CALCUTTA.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

FURTHER DISTURBANCE THREATENED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Calcutta was the scene yesterday of one of those frenzied outbreaks attributed to religious sentiments, which lately have been too frequent in this country. For several hours, nearly 2,000 excited Mahomedans, the scum of every section of the city, armed with sticks and stones threw terror into the most densely Hindoo-populated division of Calcutta, and were only dispersed after causing serious injury to several European and native members of the police force, and when they heard European troops with 40 rounds of ammunition per man were approaching the scene of the riot. Ninety arrests were made, of whom forty men were in a condition which demanded immediate surgical relief, and of these half are not likely to recover. Besides the above, who were all rioters, two superintendents of police and one inspector were so severely battered that they lie in a precarious state ; one being unconscious for twelve hours, and the other two had their faces disfigured past recognition. Another superintendent had an eye knocked out, and several inspectors and constables have been severely injured. Mr. Lambert, Commissioner, was injured severely in the side by a brickbat. He was struck on the head with a lattie, but his hat saved him. Mr. Bernard, Deputy Commissioner, was struck on the head with a lattie. The riot originated this wise :—Recently a Baboo, by the name of Sreenath Mitter, sold a plot of ground on Circular Road to another Baboo, named Sirish Chunder Dey. When the latter went to take possession of the property, he found on it a *kucha* building of mud walls and a tiled roof—a mosque—which on enquiry he learnt had been erected without the sanction of Sree Nath Mitter. As he required the ground for building purposes, he gave notice to the moulvie in charge of the mosque to pull the unauthorised structure down. The notice having been ignored, and desirous of publicly proving his right to the ground, Sirish Chunder Dey, instituted a suit in the Sealdah Court for possession and demolition of the building. The suit was decreed in his favor. The moulvie in charge of the mosque refused to abide by that decree, and appealed to the Sessions Court at Alipore, which not only upheld the decision of the lower court, but insisted upon the demolition of the mosque within fifteen days from the date of judgment. The fifteen days expired on Friday, and on its becoming known that Sirish Chunder was determined to enforce his right to remove the mosque, a great crowd of Mahomedans assembled in the vicinity of the mosque determined to resist its demolition. No attempt at demolition was made on Friday ; but on Saturday morning the Baboo who had sought the protection of the police, went to the place and assured the crowd that, in deference to their religious scruples, he had resolved to let the building alone. The crowd, which during the night had been augmented by budmashes of every ward of the city, who had been summoned to the place, would not accept the assurance, and at a given signal the Baboo and the police were attacked with latties, and only managed to escape by rushing through a house near by. News of the attitude of the budmashes was promptly conveyed to the divisional superintendent, Mr. Sreenath Pal, and he, with a Mahomedan inspector of the district, Inspector Yassabudin, and a posse of police constables, were promptly on the spot. The superintendent and inspector both assured the crowd that there would be no attempt to pull the mosque down, but their assurances were of no avail. The crowd having now been worked up to frenzy by the exhortation of the moulvie would give them no hearing, and they had not been long at the place, when they too were assaulted. Under the lead of Mr. Lambert and Mr. Bernard, the police made another rush on the rioters, but were again beaten back, and several of the police were very severely hurt. A double attack on the crowd was successful, and the rioters were dispersed before the arrival of the British soldiers. The attack was stoutly repulsed for some time, and although both European and native members of the police did prodigious work, the rioters held the mosque for some hours before they were dislodged.

LATER.

Two Europeans and three natives have died, and other Europeans and natives are not expected to recover. As regards the troops ordered out 250 men, each with 40 rounds of ammunition, started from the fort within ten minutes of being warned, under command of Major Ommaney with six officers. Lord Frankfort deMontmorency, commanding the division, seeing them for a considerable distance on the way on horseback. From the fort they were brought down to Chowringhee junction by steam tram-cars, which had been despatched for their conveyance, and here they were transferred into horse cars, which were in waiting to take them to the scene of the riot. When the men got as far as the Medical College Hospital, the Officer Commanding the detachment was met by Mr. Bernard, who informed him that the rioters had been dispersed and that services of the troops were not required. A large body of European and native police were located at the scene of the riot last night, and a strong contingent of police paraded the Mahomedan quarters of the city last night, but no further disturbances occurred during the night. The Mahomedans, however, threaten to cause a disturbance to-night or to-morrow night, with the assistance of lascars of several steamers lying in the port and numerous Afghans. A regular Jehad has been proclaimed in the Mussalman quarters, but the police and military are on the alert.

MADRAS SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 16.

Last night the articles of association of the Madras School of Music were agreed upon and other definite action taken, sufficient to show that the movement is not likely to fall through. Subscriptions of about Rs. 3,000 were announced.

BISHOP CALDWELL.

Bishop Caldwell, the S. P. G. Bishop in Tinnevelly, is about to retire.

THE JUGGANATH TEMPLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, MAY 16.

A preliminary meeting for providing funds for repairing the Jugganath Temple was held under the presidency of Rajah Murli Manshar Bahadur in his Malwala palace. The president delivered an eloquent speech describing the object. An influential committee was elected to collect funds for the purpose, with Rajah Sheoraj Dharmwant Bahadur as president, and Sivalal Motilal bankers.

HERR EHLERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 17.

Herr Ehlers has arrived at Mandalay from Manipur. He comes to Rangoon in a few days, and will visit the Andamans, and afterwards proceeds by Fort Stedman, Mone, and Zimme, to Bangkok.

THE SIAMESE RAILWAY SURVEY.

The Siamese have completed their railway surveys as far as the town of Chiengsen, and have even aligned the railway through the jungle. Their surveyors have been three years at this work. Chiengsen is one of the most important trade centres in Indo-China.

THE BURMA-CHINA FRONTIER SETTLEMENT.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says that the Chinese Government are negotiating with the British for the purpose of arriving at some settlement of the frontier between Burma and China.

THE MANIPUR DESPATCHES.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Our correspondent, wiring on Saturday morning, sends us a fuller summary than has yet appeared, of the Manipur despatches which were published in the *Gazette of India* on Friday :—

The first of the selected papers is a letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated March the 4th, along with which are a number of letters that have passed between the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Maharaja of Manipur. The Government of India says :—

> We are satisfied that the disturbances which led to the downfall of the Maharaja arose entirely from personal quarrels within his own family circle and that they were aggravated, owing to his Highness's deplorable weakness of character. Neither popular feeling nor the ambition of rival parties in the State had any place in the matter, and in arriving at this decision, which will be found expressed in a letter from our Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, which forms the last enclosure to this despatch, we have been guided by the consideration of what in our opinion is best for the State and people of Manipur. We should for obvious reasons have preferred to replace the Maharajah in authority, but to do so would only lead to repeated interference of the British power in supporting a ruler who is incapable of standing alone, and who entirely lacks the decision of character required to enable him to make use of any aid which might be offered to him.

The first enclosure is a telegram from the Chief Commissioner to Foreign Secretary sending a message from the Political Agent at Manipur announcing that the Maharaja's brothers had attacked, on the morning of 22nd September, the palace, and the Maharaja had fled to the Residency ; the Senapati and his two brothers were in possession of the palace as he had only sixty-four rifles besides an escort. The Political Agent asked for instructions ; the Commissioner replied :

> Protect the Residency ; endeavour to mediate between parties, and if necessary wire for troops to Kohima ; Commanding Officer been authorised to send you 200 rifles. Defend yourself but do not assume offensive without informing me of reasons on which you recommend it and obtaining orders.

The Foreign Office replied approving of the action and instructions of the Chief Commissioner who wired to the Foreign Office that the Political Agent reported :

> Maharaja has formally abdicated in favour of Jubraj and goes to Brindaban as fakir. This is his own wish. I told him I could guarantee his personal safety at the Residency, but refused to allow him to collect armed men in Residency grounds ; also told him if once abdicated he could not return to Manipur or Cachar, but he persists in his resolution. Senapati agrees ; supply Maharaja with all necessaries of journey. This seems to be best solution. Jubraj has held aloof from both sides, and could therefore be acknowledged Maharaja. If you approve Maharaja leaves to-night ; am sending escort of 41 rifles. Also insisting on Pucca Sena going too. He is primary cause of all the trouble."

In his reply to this Mr. Quinton said :—

> Jubraj may be acknowledged as Regent till sanction of Government is received.

Next comes a despatch, dated 9th October, from Mr. Daukes, officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, addressed to the Foreign Secretary. The main point in this letter is that the Chief Commissioner suggests it might be well to defer passing any orders in regard to the succession of the Jubraj, but with this letter were enclosed two long letters from Mr. Grimwood, Political Agent at Manipur, dated September 25th and 29th. The first of these letters is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the outbreak itself ; the second with its effects. With the more important details of the outbreak the public are already familiar. They know that the Senapati and fifth and seventh brothers of the Maharaja rose against him and that Sura Chundra Singh fled to the Residency at the first shot, and there made up his mind to leave the country and go on a pilgrimage to Brindaban. In the course of this letter Mr. Grimwood said :—

> As soon as the Maharaja's intention of leaving the country was known, numbers of Manipuris flocked to the Residency to see him ; most of them bringing various sums of money to present to him. To judge from the way the people wept one would say the Maharaja was popular and everyone seemed sorry at his departure. Pucca Sena, Samoo Hanjab, and Gopal Sena, and several attendants, in all about 60 persons, decided to leave with the Maharaja.

Mr. Grimwood also mentioned that for some time there had been rumours that the Maharaja intended to lead a religious life, and added :—

> His determination to go now was perhaps the best solution of the situation. At any rate it probably saved bloodshed as I hardly think any satisfactory settlement could have been arrived at by mediation alone.

Going on to discuss the causes of the outbreak, Mr. Grimwood said it undoubtedly was bad feeling between the Pucca Sena and his elder brother the Senapati :—

> Pucca Sena seems to have tried in every way to annoy his brother and anybody who he thought was on his side. The Maharajah unluckily instead of exercising his authority over all his brothers without favouring one more than another sided entirely with Pucca Sena. On the other hand while the Pucca Sena seems to have been generally disliked by the people, the Senapati is the most popular of all the brothers, not only with the Manipuris but with the natives of India, who reside here.

The actual occurrence which led to the outbreak was a very trifling dispute among the brothers. After the Maharaja fled the Senapati took possession of everything in the palace. The Jubraj went eight miles off apparently not wishing to be mixed up with either party. In discussing the probable effects of the emeute Mr. Grimwood said :—

> I have no doubt the departure of the Maharaja and three of his brothers will be at any rate for a time beneficial to the country. The Maharaja and his seven brothers over whom he had little real authority were too many for a small country like this and their reduction by half will be a relief in more ways than one . . . . the Maharaja was personally popular but weak, and would I think be much happier as an ascetic than as a ruler. The Senapati more than once incurred the censure of the Government, but as I have mentioned above he is popular amongst all classes. He is the only Prince who is said to be poor owing to his generosity. He is also on good terms with the Jubraj, and if the latter is allowed to succeed to the *gadi* the Senapati as Jubjraj would assist in making his rule strong and popular.

In his second letter Mr. Grimwood enclosed letters from the Jubraj, announcing his accession to the *gadi*. The Agent added :—

> The country as far as I can tell appears to have acquiesced willingly in the change of rulers, and at present everything is quiet and orderly.

Then the Maharaja reappears on the scene telegraphing to the Chief Commissioner that it was wholly untrue that he had abdicated. In reply, on October 9, he was informed that the Chief Commissioner would give his best consideration to any representation he might submit, but that he and his brothers could not return to Sylhet, Cachar, or Manipur till further orders.

The next document, dated 31st December, is from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the Foreign Secretary, and is a report on the circumstances connected with the departure of Sura Chundra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, from his State. By this time the Maharaja had made various allegations as to what these circumstances were, his plaint being dated 14th November and addressed to the Chief Commissioner. His grievances were set forth at length and he claimed that he had never neglected the duties of the State and that no fault had ever been found with his administration. He also recites the services rendered to the British Government by himself. He denied again that he abdicated and asserted that he left Manipur because he was abandoned by the Political Agent and his hands tied by him against his enemies. He further drew attention to the conduct of the Senapati and concluded by saying :—

> I need hardly say that my restoration to power would not only be an act of justice to me and to my subjects, but an emphatic assertion of the policy on the part of the Government indicating its disapproval of the rising of brothers against brothers and subjects against their ruler in defiance of all constituted authority.

Mr. Grimwood was asked to report on the allegations contained in the Maharaja's letter and this he did, under date 4th December, and the result of the report was the despatch of the 31st December of the Government of India already referred to. The Chief Commissioner in this despatch remarked :—

> Having abdicated and left the country the Maharaja has changed his mind and wishes now to repudiate his previous action and resume his position as ruler of the State. This course cannot in the Chief Commissioner's opinion be adopted unless the Government of India is prepared to support the Maharaja on the *gadi* with British troops. Eight sons of the late Maharaja Chanda Kirti Singh are divided into at least two parties animated by most hostile feelings towards each other. There is no hope of any permanent reconciliation being effected and the weakness shown by the Maharaja generally since his accession, and especially on this occasion, makes it clear that if restored he will only be a tool in the hands of others. The succession of the Jubraj, who has been recognised as heir by the Government of India, merely anticipates the ordinary course of events, and is generally acquiesced in by the people of the State. Since he assumed office the administration has been successfully and tranquilly conducted and the Political Agent expects no opposition to it, whereas the restoration and maintenance in the chiefship of the Maharaja Sura Chundra Singh, unless effected by a strong British Force, would most probably involve repeated insurrections such as those which have characterised the history of the Manipur State. Should these views not commend themselves to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner thinks it only right to point out that unless fresh arrangements are made, regarding the location of troops at Manipur, the probability is that the occurrences now reported will be repeated, and that the necessity for interference will constantly arise so long as Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh retains the chiefship. If on the other hand, the views of the Chief Commissioner are adopted by the Government of India and the abdication of Maharaja Sura Chundra Singh is reported as the demise of the chiefship, there is no apparent obstacle to the recognition of the Jubraj as Maharaja being any longer withheld by the Viceroy.

MR. QUINTON'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Then comes the reply from Mr. Cunningham, officiating Foreign Secretary, to Mr. Quinton. After recapitulating the circumstances of the outbreak, the despatch proceeds :—

> It is clear that the Maharaja's action was as deliberate as any action could in his state of terror be, and if his resignation can be said to have not been intended as a final and permanent abdication of the *gadi* it is only in the sense that his mind was at the time so engrossed in difficulties of the moment that he was incapable of taking account of the effect of his actions upon his future. At the same time when Mr. Grimwood received your telegram, directing him to meditate and assuring him of military assistance from Kohima the proper course for him to pursue was to have gone to the Senapati at the Palace, to have ascertained the reason of the disturbances, and to have communicated with you. It would then in all probability have become apparent before the Political Agent had committed himself to assenting to the Maharaja's flight, and thereby admitted the success of the Senapati's revolt ; that the Maharaja was entirely in our hands and that the Senapati, a declared traitor in open mutiny, could have been dealt with by us according as circumstances demanded. The Government of India cannot regard occurrences of this kind with indifference. We have now a stronger interest in Manipur than we had in past years, and toleration of such disorders may be expected to have a mischievous effect upon the lawless tribes adjoining the State—tribes which we are now engaged in reducing to order. The opinion which the Governor-General in Council has formed from the perusal of the papers in this case is that we should intervene with sufficient show of strength as will make it understood that we intend to be masters of the situation ; that differences between the Maharaja's brothers must be settled on principles of justice and for the benefit of good government in Manipur ; and that whatever arrangement is come to must have our full sanction. The Governor-General in Council thinks that you should visit Manipur for the avowed purpose of making, and if necessary enforcing, a decision upon the merits of the case. You should in that case probably have with you sufficient force to overawe the conspirators. It is probable that a very small body of troops would be enough, and that sufficient numbers could be taken from Cachar or Kohima. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, if you find that the Maharaja would receive a reasonable amount of support from the people of Manipur he might be reinstated and promised assistance in consideration of his implicitly following our instructions. The Senapati should in this case be removed from Manipur, and placed in surveillance elsewhere. Indeed, it will probably be desirable, that the Senapati should in any case be removed for ever. If the Maharaja proves hopelessly incompetent and the Jubraj is recognised it would be necessary to remove his disreputable adherents from the State and to punish the Senapati for his violent and lawless conduct.

This communication is dated 24th January, and is marked "confidential." On the 9th February, the Maharaja Sura Chundra again pressed his case in a letter to Mr. Cunningham, asserting that the feeling of the State was in his favour. An official letter from Mr. Quinton to Mr. Cunningham, also dated 9th February, is also included in the papers. Among other things he remarked that :—

> I doubt whether the principles of justice called for the restoration of the Maharaja which he was certain would not be for the benefit of good Government in Manipur. His restoration would simply mean that authority would be wielded by Pucca Sena for whom no one had a good word to say. The existing Government had shown itself in various matters amenable to the Political Agent, and had met the views of the Government of India in regard to the Manipur levy. . . . The punishment of the Senapati is not in my mind in any way dependent on the Maharaja's restoration. The inquiry into his conduct and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India can be made a condition, precedent to the recognition of the Jubraj and unless it is intended to exclude him permanently from the succession his recognition as Jubraj in the event of the present Jubraj becoming Maharaja should be made to depend on his obedience and good character.

On the 19th February, being then in Calcutta, Mr. Quinton wrote semi-officially to Mr. Cunningham :—

> Your letter of this morning asks my opinion on the settlement of the Manipur case based on the restoration of the Maharaja and the deportation of the Jubraj and the Senapati. The exclusion of the latter from the succession and the detention of Pucca Sena if I think it necessary. With reference to the question of good administration in Manipur without constant interference and of our maintaining effectively a dominant position, whenever British interests required anything of the State. There is every reason to expect that attempts to upset the Maharaja's government would ensue. The Jubraj is heir-apparent and will have on his side numerous partisans who look to his future accession and the Senapati, the most popular of the brothers, the present head of the army, a man of bold and turbulent character may be expected when driven to desperation, if he does not openly resist to use the utmost efforts to stir up disaffection and rebellion.

Continuing Mr. Quinton advocated the recognition of the Jubraj, on conditions to be made by ourselves, one of which should be an inquiry into the conduct of the Senapati and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India.

On February 21, Mr. Cunningham replied to the Chief Commissioner, announcing that the Government accepted Mr. Quinton's opinion that it would be the advantage of Manipur and the furtherance of British interest to recognise the Jubraj, and remove the Senapati. The letter concludes :—

> In the opinion of the Government of India, it is advisable that you should visit Manipur and make known on the spot the decision which the Governor-General in Council desires you to enforce. You should take with you a sufficient force, even though opposition may not be expected, and you should report for the orders of the Government of India, the conditions which you propose to attach the recognition as Maharaja of the present Jubraj.

Mr. Quinton on the 18th March wired to the Foreign Office :—

> Expect to reach Manipur Sunday with escort described in my demi-official letter of 22nd idem. Have communicated with Political Agent through Lieutenant Gurdon whom I send on in advance. I propose requiring Regent and Durbar to meet me on arrival, announce decision Government, arrest Senapati, and inform him that length of his exile and return depend on his conduct and tranquillity of country and order Maharaja to place guns with escort during my stay to prevent any disturbance. Senapati comes away with me on 25th ; Officer Commanding concurs in this. India not Assam, should be the place of Senapati's detention, the cost of which will be Rs. 50, conditions, site, three hundred troops, and acceptance by Maharaja of advice of Political Agent. Maharaja's residence Bindraban and allowance one hundred rupees. Pucca Sena must not return to Manipur and his detention will cost Rs. 40. Younger brother may remain in Manipur. If no reply reaches me Saturday will act as above.

On March 19 the reply was sent in these terms :—

> From the Foreign Office, Calcutta, to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, Camp.
>
> Your telegram 18th subject to consideration if necessary of amount Maharaja's allowance proposals are approved.

On March 21st, Mr. Cunningham wrote to Sura Chundra informing him of the decision of the Government.

Then there comes a hiatus in the papers which are resumed on April 6 after the news of the outbreak has come to hand. Instructions are sent to General Graham how to proceed, it being then hoped that the Chief Commissioner and his party were only prisoners. General Graham was authorised in case the Durbar tried to make conditions about the release of the prisoners to promise immunity from punishment with death or transportation to any persons he thought fit, provided they were not guilty of actual murder. If he was not in telegraphic communication with India he was to use his discretion regarding the best means of insuring the release of the prisoners. Setting aside the release of the prisoners his object was to reassert the political supremacy of the British Government and enforce the unconditional submission of the Durbar.

RETRIBUTION.

On April 13th seeing the altered circumstances General Graham was again instructed how to proceed. After ordering him to issue proclamations, the text of which have already been made public as to the exercise of authority in the State and the carrying of arms by the people, he was told :—

> Your objects should be altered relieving Lieutenant Grant and Captain Presgrave to take Manipur, to re-establish order, and if possible to capture the Regent and others in authority. No terms should be offered to them, and if they make overtures you should refuse to treat on any basis, but that of unconditional surrender. Do not hold out any promise or hope of their lives being spared. You will adopt the following procedure for the punishment of offenders :—Any persons suspected of murder or abetment of murder, or of acting as instigators or leaders of revolt should be placed on their trial before Mr. Macabe or Mr. Soppit, to each of whom is hereby delegated the power of passing capital sentences subject to confirmation by you. If the Regent or any other member of the ruling family falls into your hands and is suspected of murder or abetment of murder, or of having acted as leader or instigator of revolt he should be tried by a court, consisting of three officers, including at least one Political Officer, their sentences to be subject to confirmation by the Government of India. The punishment of convicted offenders should be public and striking, but it should be completed as soon as possible. It is also advised to demolish part of the palace buildings, but remember it is not desirable to drive the Manipur people into further resistance or to make them more difficult to deal with hereafter. Let any penalty imposed be just and deliberate and take care that when punishment is being inflicted the strictest discipline is maintained.

THE VICEROY'S EXPLANATION.

Finally there is published a telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated 11th May, giving a summary of events in Manipur. The message concludes :—

> You may repudiate in the strongest language the idea that the Government of India intended to sanction treachery towards the Senapati, and we believe that Mr. Quinton was incapable of carrying out his instructions, in a treacherous manner. The imputation of treachery arises from a misconception of the Senapati's position and that of the Manipur State. The State is subordinate to the Government of India, and the Senapati must have known that his conduct in conspiring against the Maharaja, who had been recognised by us rendered him liable to punishment. There was no question of alluring him to the Durbar under a false sense of security. It is very doubtful whether he ever meant to attend the Durbar. According to Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Grimwood did not believe that he ever left the palace to do so on the morning of the 22nd. If he did not he apparently expected arrest. Until Mr. Gurdon's telegram of the 7th May reached us, we had not received specific information that if the Senapati refused to submit quietly, Mr. Quinton intended to have arrested him at the Durbar after the announcement of our orders, but we have no doubt Mr. Quinton considered that open arrest in Durbar in case of such refusal would be the most straightforward and safest procedure. Knowing the Senapati's character, Mr. Quinton probably felt that the only chance of depriving him of an opportunity of fomenting disturbance was to effect his deportation as promptly as possible. As a matter of fact when the Senapati failed to comply with Mr. Quinton's orders and the letter of warning was sent to the Regent, the Senapati evaded arrest and prepared for resistance which led to the massacre. This result shows the correctness of Mr. Quinton's pre-vision. Had the arrest taken place at the Durbar, as intended, Mr. Quinton would not have lost his life.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

General Lockhart has visited Shnauri, at the foot of the Somana range, to examine the site for the proposed posts. Villagers are bringing in supplies freely, which are paid for. General Lockhart and his staff went to Shinwara on the 15th to select sites for posts. The whole of the British troops, now with the force, return to Rawal Pindi at once. Three native regiments and one native mountain battery remain on the Somana range to hold it and protect the workmen building the fortified posts.

THE UNCOVENANTED BANK.

Mr. Stowell, late of the Uncovenanted Service Bank, was again under examination yesterday. He said he issued no reports after 1870. None of the shareholders ever objected to this. The financial position of the Bank had improved, and deposits had increased between 1866 and the time he left the Bank. Mr. Webb will now be examined with regard to his report as auditor.

DEATH OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DACCA.

Mr. John Boxwell, Commissioner of Dacca, is dead.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Mr. O. J. Barrow, Accountant-General in Bengal, goes on three months' privilege leave.

THE LATE MR. QUINTON.

Sir Auckland Colvin presides at a meeting, at Naini Tal on the 19th, when arrangements will be considered for carrying out the proposed memorial to the late Mr. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.

The Government of the North West Provinces has offered a reward of one thousand rupees a piece for the apprehension of the convicts, who escaped from the train near Burdwan.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Peshawur, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the overland mails of the 1st May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 p.m. last night. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev and Mrs Dickens
Mr P J Padshah
Mr S R Master
Lt C Hamilton
Miss A Owen
Fatehchand Oswal
Mrs R Kennedy and 2 infants
Capt H Campbell
Capt A H Rutherford
2nd Lt Williams
2nd Lt Henderson
2nd Lt Brackenburg
2nd Lt Minchin
2nd Lt Duncan
2nd Lt Cooke
2nd Lt Jacob
2nd Lt Glasgow
2nd Lt Norie
2nd Lt Guthrie Smith
2nd Lt Eastwood
2nd Lt Fosbery
2nd Lt Vaughan
2nd Lt T Langton
2nd Lt A Hitchcock
2nd Lt G F Pocock
Mr G J Baugh
Mrs Hiller and 4 children
Mrs Holden and infant
Mrs Armstrong and infant
Mrs Martin
Mrs Rix and infant
Mr G Oldham
Mr P Tait
Mrs Woodlands
Mr Remington
Miss Jeffery

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J D Mackenzie
Mr Jas Davidson
Capt G Hancock
Mr H Warden
Mr D Twomey
Surgn-Maj and Mrs Stewart
Mr F Marshall
Col G M Abbott
Capt J Kirk
Mr H Bromley
Dr J Pollen
Maj W Campbell
Mr, Mrs and Miss Scott and infant
Mr G Ross
Major Richardson
Mr F J Ivens

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Hormusjee
Mr Moosabhoy
Mr Rhanjee

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE long and protracted inquiry seems to be approaching its end. On Saturday Superintendent MacDermott was examined, and the police closed their evidence, when Mr. Craigie, who is watching the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased, commenced the evidence he proposed to lead by calling a witness who created something of a sensation in court. The witness whose name was Arjun Rama, a sepoy in the office of the Registrar-General, said that on the day of the tragic occurrence he was standing outside his office, when he saw some papers fluttering in the air, that drew his attention to the Tower. Looking up he saw a body falling, and immediately after that he saw the second Parsee girl fall. Now it may be noted this is the first witness, who saw both bodies come down. Then followed the sensational part of the evidence. Seeing the first body fall he thought somebody had thrown it over, and he looked up in time to see the second body go over the parapet, and something more. He caught a glimpse of three persons on the other side of the parapet ; looking, so they appeared to him, eastwards. He also saw a man near the body of the second woman when she fell, quite near enough to be in contact with, and push her over. He could see his body and part of his chest, and when the body went over he saw him look over the parapet and disappear. The sensation this created in court may be imagined ; but no noise was made. There were merely some excited murmurs for a moment, and as the witness proceeded all became silent again. Everybody sat motionless, afraid to make the slightest sound lest a word might be lost ; but what followed proved a little disappointing to the expectant crowd. The witness took the jury out and showed them where he was standing when he saw the bodies fall, and he certainly must have had a clear view. That was all right so far, but from the glimpse he got of the man, even though be saw enough to cause him to suspect his movements, and that he had pushed the body over, he could not tell what caste the man was, whether he wore a *puggree* or not, nor could he recognise his features, which was not to be wondered at, considering how far he was away. Mr. Craigie having finished, Superintendent Brewin proposed, instead of questioning the witness then, it being about half-past six, to adjourn the inquest till Monday, when the Coroner turned on him, and asked him what right he had with it. It was for the jury to say whether they would go on or not ; but if Mr. Brewin wanted to go home he could. He (the Coroner) did not wish him to stay. This was the first of many little sparring contests between the Coroner and the Superintendent, which, if they materially lengthened the proceedings, helped to enliven them up. For instance Mr. Brewin asked the witness a series of questions as to what he did after he saw the bodies fall. "You sat down on the bench ?" "Did you tell anybody then ?" "When did you leave the office ?" "Did you tell anybody before you left the office ?" "Did you tell anybody on your way home ?" "Did you tell anybody when you got home ?" The Coroner, from the expression of whose face it would have been difficult to tell whether he was annoyed or amused, hereupon turned round on Mr. Brewin and sharply inquired what all this was leading to, to which Mr. Brewin replied he wanted to test the witness's veracity, whereupon the Coroner threw himself back in his chair and laughed derisively, leaving Mr. Brewin to continue. "Did you tell anyone that night ?" he inquired. "Did you tell any one during the night ?" said Dr. Blaney. "I did not ask that question," said Mr. Brewin. "No ; but I did," said the Coroner. "That seems to be your way of examining the witness, and we must not omit anything." "Did you tell anyone in the morning ?" continued Mr. Brewin. "Before you awoke," suggested the Coroner amid much laughter, "we have not got him awake yet you know. Can you not," he said to Mr. Brewin, "ask him one question, 'Did you tell anyone at all ?' Going on at this rate we will never get done." But Mr. Brewin replied that that was not his way of doing it. That was a stupid witness, he said, and unless pointed questions were put to him they would never arrive at the truth. So the examination went on, with endless tiltings between the Coroner and the Police Superintendent, till nearly nine o'clock. Mr. Brewin, however, did manage to get one or two additional points of importance from the witness. Considering the position the Parsee Manockjee has held in the inquiry, thoughts naturally reverted to him when the sepoy said he thought the man he saw on the Tower had pushed the body over. Now, when Manockjee came down from the Tower he was wearing a black coat, and this witness, in reply to Mr. Brewin, said the person he saw on the Tower was wearing something white. He moreover said, for all that he knew or could see, that person might have been a woman. He only said it was a man ; the idea of it being a woman never occurred to him, and he concluded by saying he did not tell the police at the time because he thought there were other persons there who would tell. Besides he was very much agitated by what he had seen. He turned sick, and had to go to his country from which he was summoned to attend the inquest. Superintendent MacDermott, in the course of his examination, described the scene on the afternoon of the occurrence and how he had taken Manockjee Aslajee and the others found in the Tower into custody pending inquiry, but nothing suspicious being found against them they were released. The following is a detailed report of the evidence :—

Yacoob Sumsoodin said : I am a police havildar, 626R, and was on duty on the 25th ult. downstairs in the High Court. Policeman 526A told me that some Hindu boys had come and told him that some Parsee ladies had fallen down the Tower. A policeman, named Adum, was sitting in the chowkey on the ground-floor of the High Court. He was in another room, and I told him to follow me. I ran to the Tower, and saw two spots of blood near the porch. A Parsee ghareewalla was standing there, with some blood-spots on his trousers. Policeman 516A was also there, but there was nobody else. On the steps of the Library, I saw the dead bodies of the two Parsee ladies. On my asking him who had removed the bodies from the spot where the blood was, the Parsee ghareewalla said he had removed them. Within a minute, five or six Parsees came there. I asked the ghareewalla where the gate-keeper of the Tower was, and the Parsee pointed him out. I did not see him when I first came up. The gate-keeper was standing in the south entrance to the porch. I turned my face towards him, went up to him, and saw him. He was the havildar Atmaram. He said he was the University havildar. I took him to the entrance to the Tower. He showed me the ground-floor door leading up to the Tower. I ascertained that it was put to, but not locked. A large crowd then collected round the dead bodies. I had sent policeman 516A for a victoria.

The Coroner : You might have said that before. It puzzles the jury to have a disjointed account.

Mr. Brewin : Say everything as it occurred in a connected form.

Witness continued : When I came up, the fingers of one of the ladies' hands were shaking, the fingers of the left hand, but she was not breathing. I then sent policeman 516A for a victoria.

The Coroner : This would have been all right if you had told it in its proper place. Now, return to the crowd.

Witness continued : I cleared the crowd and had the lady placed in the victoria, and sent it away with her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Before the victoria drove away, a police havildar, named Ananta, came from the High Court. The policeman Adum, whom I had called, also came with him. I sent the havildar in a victoria to call Mr. MacDermott. I placed the policeman to keep watch over the other body. I and Atmaram havildar of the University remained at the door of the Tower. Havildar Ramjee and policeman 834A came there. I sent the latter two with Atmaram havildar up into the Tower to ascertain who was there. In about two minutes afterwards, two sahebs came. They looked at the body, and asked me if they might go up, and I said they might. They went up. Another policeman named Mahadu, came from the High Court, and I told him to search round the University Library outside. Superintendent MacDermott then came.

Mr. Brewin : From the time that you came, did you take steps to see that nobody went out of the Tower ?

Witness : I watched the door leading to the Tower.

The Coroner : Then you were not looking to the dead bodies ?

Witness : I could look to both.

The Coroner : You expected some person would come down to the door, and that you would arrest him ?

Witness : I thought that if any person came down, I would hinder him from going.

The Coroner : Then the impression in your mind was that some crime had been committed?

Witness: I had not then formed any opinion as to how the deaths had occurred.

The Coroner: Why then did you send the three persons up the Tower?

Witness: I sent them to bring down any persons who might be found to explain how the deaths occurred.

Mr. Brewin: Did you do anything to the exit door of the Tower?

Witness: I bolted it from the outside.

Do you know in what condition the main door leading to the Library was?—It was locked.

During the time you were there, and until Mr. MacDermott came, did you see any person leaving the Library premises?—No.

Do you know what time it was when you first came?—It was 3-45 p.m.

The Coroner: How do you know?

Witness: I had looked at the Tower Clock.

Mr. Craigie: When you first saw Atmaram havildar, did you question him how the ladies had fallen?—I asked him who he was.

Did you not ask him what had happened?—I simply asked him if he knew anything about the matter, and he said "No."

Did you ask him how the ladies had fallen?—No.

You put him no other questions as to how the thing had occurred?—No.

Mr. Craigie: I ask him no other question.

The Coroner: Knowing him to be the University havildar in charge of the Tower, did you not inquire of him when the ladies had gone up, how they had fallen down, &c.?—No, I did not ask him.

Mr. Brewin: Were you then on duty near the Tower?

Witness: No; I was on duty at the High Court.

The Coroner: Do you mean to suggest that a policeman, being on some other duty, should not interfere in a case of murder if one occurred within his knowledge or presence?—That would lead to further questions from me as to the general duties of a policeman.

Mr. Brewin: I will put him no further question then.

The Coroner: Was Atmaram excited at the time?

Witness: He was not excited.

A Juror: Were you the first person to whom Atmaram said he knew nothing about the affair?—Yes.

Another Juror: When you ordered Atmaram to go up to the Tower with the two policemen, did he hesitate?—No, he went up.

How long after you came did you tell the policemen to patrol the place:—Within about five minutes. A sepoy told me that all the lower Library windows were closed. I did not ascertain whether they were closed.

Mr. Craigie: There is a Tower at the south end of the Library, and there is a special staircase to it?—Yes.

Do you know whether the staircase communicates with the verandah of the Library upstairs?—Yes.

Do you know whether the door at the bottom, communicating with that staircase, was closed or not?—I did not see it. The sepoy told me it was closed.

Did you send any one to see whether that door was closed or not?—No; I did not give anybody special orders to see if those doors were closed.

Who told you that those doors were closed?—Policeman Mahadoo.

Was Mahadoo the man whom you sent round?—Yes.

Did he tell you that the door in that corner Tower was locked or not?—He said it was shut, but did not say it was locked.

Did Mahadoo tell you anything about the door in the north-west Tower?—He said all the doors were closed. There is a staircase in the north-west Tower, but I don't know whether it communicates with the verandah of the Library.

Mr. MacDermott, Superintendent of Police, was the next witness called. He said: On Saturday, the 25th ult., at about 10 minutes to 4 p.m., police havildar No. 1128A, named Ananta, reported to me that two Parsee ladies had fallen from the Rajabai Tower. I drove with him in a victoria, and came to the Tower. I found a Parsee lady lying down on the steps of the Library door, under the porch. I learned that another Parsee lady had been taken to the Gooldas Tejpal Hospital. I found the last witness Yacoob Havildar, standing in front of the door of the Tower. I told him to remain there, and I went round the building examining the locks on the doors. I found them all locked. I found all the windows closed, but whether fastened I don't know. I placed policemen all round the building to prevent the possibility of any one escaping from it. I was then aware that two policemen and two European gentlemen had already gone up the Tower. About 15 minutes after my arrival Inspector Stanford came. I directed him to go up the Tower, and make a thorough search. About a quarter-of-an hour afterwards, policeman 516A came here with the dead body of a Parsee lady in a victoria. I placed the body on the steps alongside of the other. While I was standing close to the dead bodies, I received information that there was a Parsee standing in the crowd, who was able to give some information about the ladies. That Parsee was pointed out to me. His name is Manockjee Aslajee. I had never seen him before. I took him over to Rotten Row as the noise of the crowd near the bodies was too great, and, in the presence of Inspector Briscoe I heard what he had to say. I examined his clothes. He told me that he had seen the two Parsee ladies standing on the top balcony of the Tower, facing the High Court, and that there was a sepoy with them with a bottle under his arm.

Mr. Brewin: Just confine yourself to the principal points.

Mr. MacDermott continued: I examined Manockjee's clothes and found his jacket torn on the right side. I sent him with Inspector Stanford to the Esplanade Chowkey. I then sent for the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Coroner of Bombay.

The Coroner: Did they all come?

Mr. MacDermott: They did, Sir. (Laughter.) I sent to Girgaum to Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, Assistant Registrar, for the keys of the Library. They were brought, by a clerk, named Babu B. Koregaonkar. When I got the keys, I went up and examined the door on the south balcony, and found it was locked. It has two doors, one upstairs and one below, and they were both locked.

Mr. Brewin: Did you observe the door leading from the Library to the balcony to the north?—It was locked. The door that leads from the balcony to the Tower was also locked. I had it opened.

Can you say if there is any communication from the Tower to the balcony to the north of the Tower?—There is no communication, I believe.

Did you go up the Tower that evening?—I did not.

When you came down after making the examination where were the bodies?—Inside this hall.

Did you observe how the bodies were dressed?—Yes; Buchoobai had on a black sarree, red polka, white jacket, a sadra, black shoes, and stockings.

The Coroner: No trousers? (A laugh.)

Mr. MacDermott: Yes, a pair of black trousers. She had no *mathaband*. There were red buttons to he polka. Pherozebai was dressed in a black sarree, red polka, white jacket, a sadra, a *mathaband*, Russian leather boots, stockings, also a pair of pale green trousers. The police were in charge of those bodies all night by order of the Coroner. They were removed from here to their residence in Frere Road under police escort. I was present when their clothes were removed. Buchoobai's inside jacket was secured by silver buttons, nine in number.

Mr. Brewin: When you were first coming here what arrested your attention?—A hue and cry was raised by the crowd of Parsees that the ladies had been outraged and murdered. There were also a few European gentlemen in the crowd. This cry was raised before I had made any enquiry.

Did you make any arrangements with reference to the premises?—I placed the whole Library premises in charge of the police that night. At 7 o'clock the following morning, I went to the Library with Inspector Stanford, Mr. Lund, Dr. MacDonald, the Assistant Registrar, and others, and found the police still in charge of the building. I and the others went up into the Tower. I had the clock-room, the machinery room, and all the rooms in the Tower opened The doors of the clock and machinery room were locked. There were no traces of disturbance in either of those rooms.

Mr. Craigie: You said all the doors were closed. Was the door leading up to the Tower from the ground closed?—It was open, in charge of Yacoob Havildar.

Did you see Atmaram Havildar when you first came?—No.

You did not see him at the Library that night at all?—No.

Did you see the coolie Gungajee Heerajee that night at the Tower?—No; not until I saw him at the station.

Are you certain that all the windows on the ground-floor were closed?—Yes; they were closed.

You heard that a clerk escaped by one of the windows?—Yes.

Do you intend to call him?—I will call him if you wish it.

Do you intend to call him?—I will call him if the Coroner wishes to examine him. I will call all the witnesses.

Do you call him?—Yes, I will call him, and every person who can give evidence in the case.

When you took Manockjee up what clothes had he on?—A turban, a coat, a sadra, jacket, a pair of trousers, and a pair of slippers. I hold possession of all the articles except the slippers and the turban. He was allowed to go with the others at 3 o'clock next morning. His *bandee* was torn in one place. He appeared in the same [illegible] the Coroner's inquest. I first looked at the clothes of the Parsee ladies cursorily, but I looked at them with sufficient care when the Parsee doctors were examining them. I had not made a thorough examination of the clothes before.

Can you say whether Buchoobai had a *kustee* on?—No, I cannot say.

Are you sure that Pherozbai had the *kustee* on?—Yes; I saw it in the victoria.

To a Juror: When I saw the torn jacket of Manockjee, I suspected him, and sent him to the police station, where I detained him till 3 a.m.

Did you tell him that you suspected him of the murder?—No; I did not suspect him of murder.

Was he excited when you first saw him?—No.

Are there openings in the south [illegible] spiral staircase?—Yes, they are sufficiently large to allow persons to go in and out, although the door is locked. A man could get over the balcony into the spiral staircase even though the upper door be locked.

When you saw the bodies of the Parsee ladies, you told a Parsee doctor that they had been outraged and murdered?—A hue and cry was raised, and I wanted to satisfy myself on the point; and I asked some of the persons present to see and examine them. When I first saw the marks on the bodies, I thought that an attempted outrage had been made; but on stooping down and closely looking at the marks, I found they were indentations of the skin, and that no blood was oozing out. I thought that the marks were too wide to be nail-marks. These were marks on the right thigh and left breast of Bachoobai, and in the right groin of Pherozbai. Their bodies were exposed for the examination of the doctors. I did not tell the Parsee doctors that I thought they were not nail-marks. I drove their attention to the fact that they were not bleeding. I could tell the difference between a nail-mark and a deep indentation of the skin. Some of the marks were too wide to be nail-marks.

Superintendent Brewin: Was Manockjee Aslajee the only person you sent to the police station?—No also five other persons who were found in the Tower.

You had also caused to be brought to the police station Atmaram havildar, Mr. Lund's coolie, a University peon, and other University peons?—Yes.

Did you detain all these persons till three in the morning making enquiries?—I did, in conjunction with the detectives.

At that hour you released them all?—I did with directions that they should attend the inquest at 9 o'clock.

Bhiwa Dowlutta, havildar at the University Library, said: On the 25th of last month I was in the Library. I came at 9 a.m., I swept the floor, and opened two windows on the east side and two on the west. Afterwards I opened all the windows on the north downstairs. The Assistant Registrar left at three o'clock, the other clerk left being the cashier Nana. Two Parsee ladies entered the hall and went upstairs. I did not see whether either had spectacles. I saw a sepoy with them with an empty bottle under his left arm. It was an empty champagne bottle. They were followed by Atmaram havildar. I was then making *biddees* at the southern end of the hall. I heard the clock chime, but don't know what o'clock it was. About twenty-five minutes after the ladies went up I began to close the windows. As I was closing the windows on the west I heard the noise of a fall near the porch. I took no notice of that, and immediately I heard another noise of falling exactly like the first, and in the same direction. I went to the northern portion of the hall where a window was open, and I looked out. I saw two bodies and thought they were Moguls. The cashier was sitting in the hall, and I told him, and he became alarmed and got out of the window at the east, and jumped out. He first put on his *puggree* and looked the money safe. I observed he was shaking and confused. I did not tell him to stop.

Supt. Brewin: After the cashier had left what did you do?—I began to close the few windows that were open.

Before you heard the noise had you closed the eastern window?—No; I was closing the western.

Did you close the western window before you left the spot?—Yes: I closed it, and fastened it before I went to look at the bodies.

After the Assistant Registrar and the clerk had left and before the cashier what windows were open?—Some were closed and some were open. I closed them immediately I saw the bodies.

Did you fasten the windows?—Yes.

The Coroner: You told us the cashier was alarmed, were you alarmed?—I was in a state of alarm, and went away as soon as I had closed all the windows.

After you had fastened all the windows was there anyone in the room except you and Atmaram?—Yes, as I was fastening one of the windows Atmaram came down from above.

What did you do when Atmaram came down?—I told Atmaram that two persons had fallen down and asked him if he had closed the doors above—one of the Library and one leading to the Tower. He said he had not closed the doors and went upstairs leaving me in the hall downstairs alone in a frightened condition. Atmaram went up and came down immediately and went to the porch. I looked the door and went with the keys to the Assistant Registrar at Girgaum.

What keys did you take?—I only took one key, the key of the outer door. I told the Registrar that two Moguls had fallen down. I refused to look at them, and instead of going my proper way to the right I went to the left.

The Coroner: Are you not here to protect your master's property?—Yes.

And you would not look at a dead Moqul. How would you act if a thief came with a big sword?—I don't know.

A Juryman: How long did it take you to shut the windows?—One or two minutes.

You said you were frightened. Are you sure you put down the bolts of all the windows?—Yes.

Mr. Craigie: When Atmaram went away did you meet him again?—No, I left him near the porch, and saw nothing more of him that evening. The door I locked when leaving was one of the side doors. The big door was locked at two o'clock.

When you and Atmaram came out together Atmaram did not lock any door?—He did not lock any door downstairs.

The Coroner: Was Atmaram looking at the bodies?—Yes. When I left Atmaram was looking in the direction.

Were there any police when you were there?—No.

What time was it?—It was past 3-45. I was brought back about half-past five with the key, and I then saw the dead bodies were Parsee ladies.

A Juryman: What time elapsed between your hearing the first fall and your leaving the Library?—It was about six or seven minutes.

And when you left the Library did you see anybody in the compound?—Yes; there were a great many people about.

Did you see any Parsees amongst them?—I do not remember. I took no notice whether there were any Parsees.

Did you hear any cries before the fall of the bodies?—No.

Mr. Brewin: I do not propose to call any more witnesses.

Mr. Craigie: I have some evidence to call, and should like to call one this evening.

The Coroner: Yes; the jury will hear it.

Arjun Rama, a sepoy in the office of the Registrar-General, residing at Matoonga, examined by Mr. Craigie, said: I recollect the day the two Parsee ladies fell from the Rajabai Tower. It was the 25th April.

Did you see the two ladies fall from the Tower?—Yes; I saw them both fall.

Where were you standing at the time?—In the compound of my office.

Is not that the High Court compound?—Yes.

Will you tell us what you saw?—It was about 3-30 p.m. I looked towards the Rajabai Tower and saw some papers coming down; and immediately after them I saw a woman fall. In about half-a-minute afterwards I saw another woman falling. As these women were falling I saw two or three men standing on the other side of the balcony.

The Coroner: Two or three?—There were three.

On the opposite side did you say?—Yes; on the opposite side.

Mr. Craigie: When you saw the first body fall did you immediately look up to the top of the Tower?

Supt. Brewin: I should suggest that question should take another form. After you saw the first body fall what did you do?—I did nothing.

Mr. Craigie: You cannot get any satisfactory answer from that question. After you saw the first body fall did you look to the top of the Tower?—I looked up, and I saw the three men.

Mr. Craigie: I wish to ask this witness whether after he saw the first body fall he looked up to the top of the Tower.

Mr. Brewin: Then I object to the question being put in that form.

The Coroner: Can you put it in any other form?—

Mr. Brewin: No; it is for Mr. Craigie to put it in another form. I object to Mr. Craigie putting leading questions. I wish the question put down, on the notes, and that I object to it.

The Coroner: The question is quite proper.

Then I object to it as a leading question, and ask you to rule on it?

The Coroner (writing): Question allowed, and now you will perhaps allow us to proceed.

Witness: I did look to the top of the Tower.

Mr. Craigie: And when you looked up had the second body begun to fall?—No; I looked up before the second body began to fall. I thought somebody had thrown down the first body.

What do you mean by saying you thought somebody had thrown her down?—I simply thought somebody had thrown her down, because I saw some person there. I saw the body in the act of falling, and thought somebody had thrown it down.

I want to know where that body was when you first saw it falling, whether it was near the top of the Tower, or far down the Tower, or where it was?—It was just above the clock.

Do you know the parapet above the clock.—Yes.

And was the body above or below the parapet when you first saw it?—It was surrounded by a wall, and I saw it falling from that wall.

Then when you first saw that body, was the man close to the body or not? Yes, the man was near the woman.

The Coroner: How near?—Very near.

Could you tell what sort of a man he was?—I could not tell what caste of a man he was.

Could you see what sort of turban he had?

The Coroner: Or had he a *puggree*?—I did not see any *puggree* on him, but I could see his head.

Mr. Craigie: Well, had he a *puggree* on?—I thought he had no *puggree* on.

Did you mention to any person on that day what you had seen?—I became alarmed when I saw the fall, and going into my office, I told one Ananta, a clerk there.

Did you mention it to anyone else on the same day?—I told one Miranda, also a clerk in my office.

Did you mention it to anybody else on the same day?—No.

Did you mention it to anybody else on any subsequent day?—I do not recollect having mentioned it to anybody afterwards.

Would you be able to recognise the men whom you saw at the top of the Tower when the second body fell?—No.

After the body had fallen could you see what became of the man?—No, I do not know what became of him.

Did you keep your eyes fixed on him?—No.

What did you look at?—I immediately went into the office, and did not keep my eyes on the Tower.

I want to know what you did when you saw the falling body? Did you follow the falling body with your eyes?—The man disappeared immediately, when the second woman fell.

At the time you first saw the body falling, how much of the man could you see?—I saw the man's head, and part of his chest.

Could you see his arms or not?—Yes; I could see his arms.

Was the man touching the woman when you first saw him, or was he not?—The man and woman were near enough to be in contact. (Sensation).

By Mr. Brewin: All I have stated I saw. My office is on the ground floor, and I had just come down the steps on the ground.

What steps?—The steps on the east.

How far were you from the eastern wall, when you saw what you did see? How many paces from the wall, or from the steps?—I may have gone ten or twelve paces from the steps.

Mr. Craigie: I would suggest the witness should take the jury to the place where he did stand. This was done, the witness showing that he had a perfectly clear view of the parapet from which the bodies fell. Returning to the hall.

Mr. Brewin: Now, considering where you were going, can you explain why you came so far out after descending the steps?—I made that curve in my course, because I saw some pieces of paper flying.

And in which direction were you looking?—Towards the University Library; and that led me to look up to the Tower.

At that time did you hear any screeches?—No.

When you saw that first body come down what did you do with your eyes? Did you look up?—I looked up and saw the other body falling.

And when you looked up, you told us you saw three men standing?—Yes, they were standing towards the east and looking towards the east.

The Coroner: Were looking, or seemed to be looking I suppose you mean. You could not see their eyes?—I thought they were looking to the east, for their heads were towards the east.

And what were these three persons' relative positions to each other?—They were near each other.

And were they on the eastern side of the balcony? They were on the same side from which the sun rises.

And these three persons were quietly looking towards the east, doing nothing? They were doing nothing; but I did not wait to see any more.

What kind of persons were they?—I could not recognise their caste.

Had they any head-dresses on?—I cannot say whether they had anything on their heads. I could not see so far.

Is your vision defective?—Yes.

The Coroner: And could you see people on the Tower? My sight is not good enough to see small things like that.

The Coroner: The interpreter is wrong. The witness did not say his sight is defective.

Mr. Brewin: Then I ask him again, is your vision defective?

The Coroner: No, no. He is not an oculist. (Laughter.)

Witness: My sight is as good as any other man's. I never wore spectacles, and do not require them, but it was so far to see whether they had turbans or caps on. They were not large enough to be *puggrees*.

Mr. Brewin: And did you keep noticing those three persons?—No.

How long did you continue to notice them?—It may have been about a minute.

The Coroner: Do you know what a minute is?—I can read a clock, but I cannot read a watch.

The Coroner: The witness does not understand what a minute is. Put it this way: Do you know how much it is from one figure to another on a clock?—Five minutes.

The Coroner: Can you count half a minute?—I do not know what half a minute is.

When did you first notice these three persons on that eastern face?—I first noticed the three men when the paper was flying about.

Now what did you see first after you saw the falling paper? The three men or the falling body?—I saw the men before I saw the first woman fall.

Are you certain you saw the body of the woman passing that window?—Yes; it was on a level with the window above the gallery I pointed out to the jury. (This was the gallery 72 feet from the ground.)

When you saw the first body did you follow it as it descended, or did you look up?—I looked up.

And when you looked up can you tell us if the three persons had shifted their positions?—They were still looking in the same direction.

Where was the second body when you first saw it. It was on the top of the parapet wall of the top balcony.

On the top on the parapet wall?—I saw her leave the parapet.

Was she on the top or at the side when you saw her leave the parapet? She did not stand or sit. I simply saw her falling outside.

Mr. Craigie: I understand you to say "I saw her being thrown off."

The Coroner: Then ask him. Did you say you saw the second body being thrown over?—Yes, I saw her thrown over.

Then I repeat the question: Where was that second body when you first saw it?—I first saw her as she was being thrown over the parapet. (Renewed sensation.)

Did you hear any screeches?—No; I heard no screeches up there at any time.

You first said you thought she was thrown; and now you say she was thrown; which is correct?—Seeing the person there where the body fell, it seemed to me, he might have thrown her down.

Then just tell us what this person was doing at the spot from which you saw the body fall.

The Coroner: If you can

Witness: I did not see what the man was doing

Mr. Brewin: If that man had been doing anything could you have seen him do it?—I could not see him do anything at that distance.

Why not? Because it was too far off, and too high.

Now can you explain what you meant by saying you saw that body thrown over?—I did not understand the question when I said she was thrown over. The man was there, and I thought he threw her over.

Your only reason for coming to the conclusion was that the man was standing near where the woman fell?—Yes, the man was there, and stooped over the parapet wall; therefore I thought he threw her over.

And that is your only reason for concluding he threw her over?—Yes; and he immediately disappeared. (Sensation.)

You have just told us you could not see what that man was doing, because the distance was too great?—Yes.

And almost in the same breath you tell us you saw him stooping over?—Yes.

Then which of those is correct?—I do not understand the question you are asking. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brewin having repeated the question witness said?—I could see what the man did after the body fell.

Then I understand you to mean the man was looking over the parapet?—Yes, that is true.

Now when he stooped over, did you notice what kind of a head-dress he had?—I could not see what kind of a head-dress he had on.

If he had had a *puggree* on could you have seen it?

The Coroner: The man has said the height and distance were too great. That is a complete answer.

Mr. Brewin: Then could you see if he had a beard?—If I could not see a big thing like a *puggree*, I could not see a small thing like a beard.

Then how could you see a piece of paper in the air?—I could see a piece of paper easily in the air.

The Coroner: Are those questions on his sight?

Mr. Brewin: I want to test his veracity, Sir. What size were the pieces of paper?—They were pieces of various sizes.

And can you describe what kind of a dress this man had on?—He seemed to have been wearing white clothes, but I could not tell what kind.

Then how do you decide the sex of that person?—I thought it was a man; but I do not know. It never occurred to me it was a woman.

After the man withdrew himself from the parapet do you know where these three persons were?—I did not look up to the parapet again, but went away.

You did not come here that evening?—No; I did not come to the University Library that evening.

And were you alone when you were standing at the spot you described to us?—I was alone when I saw the bodies fall.

When you returned to your office what was the first thing you did?—I sat down on a bench, where I remained for about an hour, and having done my work in the office I went home about 5 or 5-20.

And did you not speak to anybody in the office?—No, not that evening; nor did I tell anybody next morning, nor the whole of that day.

And did you tell anybody next morning?

The Coroner: Before he awoke? (Laughter.)

Mr. Brewin: Up till the time you came to office.

The Coroner: But we do not know he awoke yet.

Mr. Brewin: After you went to office did you tell anybody?—I spoke of the matter the first day. I told the matter to Ananta and Miranda as I have already stated. I did not understand your first question.

Mr. Craigie: The witness ought to have been cross-examined on the evidence of his examination.

Mr. Brewin: And whom did you tell first?—I do not recollect. I told Ananta I had seen something which was very shocking. I mean that it agitated me. I told him I thought somebody had thrown them over. I told Miranda the same story. I told nobody else.

And did you tell nobody until to-day?—Nobody.

And did nobody take down your statement?—Nobody.

Had you any idea then you were coming here to give evidence?—I was served with a summons, but previous to that I did not know I was coming here to give evidence.

And did you not tell the police what you had seen?—I did not tell the police, because I thought other persons would have told.

The inquest was adjourned shortly before 9 p.m. till 2 p.m. to-day.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE AT KHANDALLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

EARLY on Monday morning the little colony of reformers from Bombay and Poona that visit Lanowlee every year was astir and off to Khandalla by the morning train to witness the marriage of Shantibai, a widowed daughter of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, and one of the foremost of Hindoo reformers. For nearly a quarter-of-a-century he has been materially assisting every movement of reform and his efforts on behalf of the reform party during the memorable "age of consent agitation" are well-known. Shantibai became a widow two years after her marriage and when she was only fourteen years of age. Many of the enemies of social reform for several years past have attacked Dr. Bhandarkar on this point, saying that he was only a lip-reformer and had no right to call himself a leader of Hindoo society, as he had not the courage to get his own widowed daughter remarried. But his daughter had resolved to spend the remaining years of her life in educating her mind, and had no intention of getting herself wedded again. At last she changed her mind, and was married to Rao Saheb Gopal Vyankatesh Panandikar, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Colaba Collectorate, on Monday last. The ceremony was, indeed, characteristic in more ways than one. Whereas Hindoo marriages are, as a rule, a mere matter of form, sham marriages in which the bride and the bridegroom, who are generally mere children, do not at all understand what they are about nor know the value or importance of the vows they take or have the faintest idea as to the influence it will wield over their future life. In the marriage that was celebrated on Monday last the case was, however, quite different. Both the bride and the bridegroom were grown up people, having received excellent education and fully realizing the solemnity and importance of the religious ceremonies they were performing. In short, the marriage of Monday last was a model marriage, quite in accordance with spirit of the real Hindoo Shastras and also of the dictates of reason and common-sense. It was touching in its simplicity. Among those present to witness the ceremony were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. and Miss Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Modak, Mr. and Mrs. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Kelkar, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Bhandare, Pandita Ramabai Saraswati, Superintendent, Poona Sharadasadan, Mr. and Mrs. Gangadhur Gadre, Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat, and Messrs. V. G. Bhandarkar, Atmaram Bapu Dalvi, L. K. Nulker, B. A. Bhagwat, R. N. Parmanand, W. M. Kolalkar, and B. B. Koregaunkar, Mr. V. A. Modak and Mr. Sadashiv Pandurang Kelkar, the Missionary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, officiated and the hands of Shantibai and Mr. Panandikar were united, vows of fidelity, devotion, and love being taken by both. The friends of Dr. Bhandarkar congratulated the young couple, and many of them presented the bride with clothes, rings, and numerous volumes, including Shakespeare's works. The wedding over the party sat to dinner, and after a well-spent evening left for their respective homes.

ANCIENT AND MODERN MANIPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Manipur war is the all-engrossing topic of the day. It is said that Manipur—the kingdom of Babhruvahana, son of Arjuna of Mahabharata celebrity—has at last lost its independence and yielded to British rule. But is it really the case that Babhruvahana's Manipur has fallen into foreign hands, or that the descendants of Babhruvahana—whether they are guilty or otherwise I do not stop here to discuss—have run away and hid themselves in mountain caves to avoid the avenging British wrath? I think not. The present Manipur is not the same as that mentioned in the Mahabharata, nor are Rajah Kulachandra and Senapati Tikendrajit, and others, the lineal descendants of Babhruvahana. I have now been disabused of the wrong impression which, with many others, I labored under in connection with the subject. The time has arrived for discussing and settling the points by the light thrown on them by the Mahabharata. In the 215th chapter of the Adviparva of that renowned epic, it is stated that during the twelve years that Arjuna spent in the forests, he visited several kingdoms and made pilgrimages to many sacred places. At one time he, in company with the Brahmins, visited Gaya, and then, in succession Anga, Banga, and Kalinga. At the outskirts of the last-mentioned place, the Brahmins left him and returned to their respective countries. Arjuna then made for the interior of Kalinga, and travelled towards the sea, passing through the sacred spots that lay in the kingdom. He then had a view of the Mahendra mountains and entered Manipur. Manipur was situated on the coast of the sea and was full of shrines and sacred sites. The then ruler of Manipur was a descendant of Prabhanjana, and he had a daughter named Chitrangada. Arjuna married this lady with her father's permission, and had by her a son whose name was Babhruvahana.

From the route taken by Arjuna for his pilgrimages, it would appear clear that this Manipur is not identical with the Manipur of the present day. The latter is bounded by the Burman country on the south and east, and by Assam on the north and west; while the former was situated on the sea-coast and to the south of Kalinga. The Mahendra mountains stood contiguous. A reference to the Mahabharata and other Puranas shows that Parasurama—the sixth incarnation of the Divinity—retired to the Mahendra mountains on the coast of the sea, after having extirpated the Kshatriya race twenty-one times from the earth, and made over the country to the Brahmins. The Mahendra was recognised as one of the seven principal mountains of Bharatvarsha (India), and was known to be located on sea-coast and in the kingdom of Kalinga. The mountain range between Orissa and the Northern Circars on the one hand, and a portion of Gandowana near the Ganjam districts on the other. Even now it is called by the inhabitants of the locality "Mahendra malei" the term *malei*, according to their dialect, meaning a mountain.

The above-mentioned facts go to show that the Manipur of the present day is a new country altogether, and that the Manipur of Babhruvahana is no longer in existence.

RAJKRISHNA RAI,

Translator of the Ramayana and Mahabharatta in Bengali verse.

Calcutta, 8th May.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 1.

THE COURT.

THE Queen left Grasse on Tuesday afternoon amid enthusiastic cheering from the people, who thronged the streets to the railway station. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle last night.

At the annual Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, held on Wednesday, the Prince of Wales was installed as Grand Master for another year.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Rutland a Knight of the Order of the Garter, in succession to the late Duke of Bedford.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Ripon and Lord Cross expressed sorrow for the death of Mr. Quinton at Manipur, and joined in a tribute of praise for his public services. In reply to a question, Lord Knutsford said there had not been time to decide upon the recommendations of the Commons Committee on Colonization. On Monday Lord Knutsford moved the second reading of the Newfoundland Fisheries Bill. Lords Kimberley, Dunravan, and Herschell were of opinion that, after the statement of the Newfoundland delegates, the Bill should not be pressed forward. Lord Salisbury said that it was necessary to provide for the continuance of the *modus vivendi* with France, but if the Newfoundland Legislature should pass the promised measure the Bill would not be further pressed. The second reading was then agreed to. On Tuesday Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved the second reading of the Savings Banks Bill, which was agreed to. A Bill to authorize the trial of causes in the City of London, which had passed the Commons, went through committee. Yesterday the London (City) Trial of Civil Causes Bill was read a third time, after some remarks from Lord Coleridge, Lord Esher, Lord Herschell, and the Lord Chancellor. The Army School Bill and the Merchandise Marks Bill were also read a third time and passed,

In the House of Commons on Friday morning the Committee on the Irish Land Purchase Bill was resumed, and clause 2 was passed. In the evening Mr. A. Sutherland proposed a resolution deprecating the extension of deer forests in Scotland, and the subject was discussed for several hours, at the end of which the resolution was negatived by 120 against 73. On Monday the Budget resolutions were debated at length, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. H. H. Fowler, and other members offering criticism, to which Mr. W. A. Smith and the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. Eventually the resolutions were agreed to. Tuesday morning's sitting was devoted to the Irish Land Purchase Bill in committee, and various amendments were moved to Clause 3, the discussion of which was not concluded when the House adjourned. At the evening sitting Mr. J. Ellis moved a resolution in favour of reducing the number of public-house licences, which Mr. John Morley seconded. Mr. Fulton proposed an amendment favouring compensation in cases of licences withdrawn. After debate the amendment was carried by 190 against 129. On Wednesday Mr. J. Rowlands moved the second reading of the Leaseholders' Enfranchisement Bill, and Mr. Haldane proposed an amendment in favour of acquiring the "unearned increment" for the public benefit. Mr. Matthews strongly opposed both the motion and the amendment, and both were ultimately rejected, the former by 181 to 168, and the latter by 314 to 39. Last night Mr. W. H. Smith moved a resolution allowing the whole time of the House to be devoted to the discussion of the Irish Land Bill until the close of the Committee stage, and after debate the motion was carried by 270 to 84. The further consideration of the Bill in committee occupied the rest of the sitting.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except the Duke of Rutland.

POLITICAL.

The Earl of Derby, replying to a correspondent, states that in his opinion the application of the surplus revenue to relieving parents of school children from payment of fees, is quite defensible.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., speaking at Birmingham, has also expressed his satisfaction with the announcement of the Government to introduce a Bill for the establishment of free schools.

Mr. E. W. Greene (Conservative) and Mr. S. Stern (Gladstonian) were nominated on Tuesday as candidates for the vacant representation of the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk.

GENERAL.

Lord Brassey presided on Saturday at a meeting at Liverpool held for the purpose of considering the question of a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in connexion with the shipping and produce trades of that port. A provisional committee was appointed to approach the employers in the trades mentioned.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. R. T. Davidson as Bishop of Rochester and of the Rev. Dr. Creighton as Bishop of Peterborough, took place on Saturday in Westminster Abbey. The Primate, with a number Bishops, took part in the ceremony.

The strike at the Manningham Mills, Bradford, which affected 5,000 men, and which has lasted for 19 weeks, came to an end on Monday, the entire body of workpeople, finding numerous defections daily occurring, accepting the employers' terms.

IRELAND.

The announced intention of Mr. Parnell to address a meeting at Thurles on Saturday, excited great opposition from the Roman Catholic clergy, and great crowds assembled in the town. After some sharp fighting between the two factions, the anti-Parnellites proceeded to the palace of the Archbishop of Cashel, who addressed them in strong condemnation of Mr Parnell's conduct. The latter gentleman, being detained in London, did not carry out his intention of speaking at Thurles.

Mr. Parnell arrived at Clonmel on Sunday, and in the afternoon addressed a large meeting, by which he was enthusiastically received. He declared that he would not allow the League funds in Paris to be wasted by the seceding faction, who for their own purposes sought to prevent tenants from accepting equitable terms when offered by their landlords.

COLONIAL.

At Cape Town great satisfaction is evinced at the action taken by Lord Salisbury in relation to the incident at Beira, and it is expected that Sir J. Willoughby and his party will at once proceed to make their voyage up the Pungwe.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, has issued a proclamation prohibiting any subjects of the South African Republic from taking any part in the projected trek into Mashonaland.

The Archbishop of Montreal has issued a pastoral commanding his flock not to attend meetings called by Mr. Parnell's agents nor to contribute to the funds sought for.

The new Parliament of the Canadian Dominion was opened at Ottawa on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

Field-Marshal von Moltke died at his officials residence in Berlin on Friday night very suddenly from cessation of the heart's action. He was 91 years of age. The Emperor William, who was on a visit to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, immediately returned to Berlin. Profound sorrow is evinced throughout Germany, and the army has gone into mourning. The removal of the remains of the late Marshal from Berlin on Tuesday was the occasion of a solemn but magnificent military display. The Emperor William, the King of Saxony, and other reigning Princes took part in the procession to the railway station, whence the body was conveyed to Kreisau, in Silesia, for interment.

The French Chambers reassembled on Monday, but they have not yet entered upon any important business.

Popular feeling in Portugal is very excited against Great Britain, and some apprehensions are entertained that the British residents in that country may be subjected to an outbreak of mob violence.

All the Portuguese European troops at Mozambique have been sent to Beira.

M. Nelidoff's recent minatory note to the Porte, declaring that in future Russia would adopt her own measures to insure the passage of her merchant ships through the Dardanelles, has elicited a reply from the Turkish Ministers that in the event of such intimation being attempted to be carried out the attention of other Powers might be called to the subject.

The Chinese Government has refused to accept Mr. Blair as United States Minister at Pekin, on account of his speeches in America against Chinese immigrants.

The United States Secretary of State has sent an agent to Alaska in order to ascertain the facts connected with the Behring Sea fisheries.

The riotous outbreak of United States soldiers at Walla Walla has evoked the strong condemnation of President Harrison, and he requires the military authorities to hold a court of inquiry.

The ironclad Blanco Encalada, which was in the possession of the Chilian insurgents, was sunk on Thursday in Caldera Bay by torpedoes launched against her by the Government steamer Almirante Lynch. The Blanco blew up, and it is believed 200 or 300 men were killed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Gen C. F. Hicks, B. S. C.; Maj.-Gen. H. L. Robertson, B. Ret.; Gen. Sir Alexander Macdonell, K.C.B.; Field-Marshal Count Von Moltke; the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch; Rev. Canon Woodard, D.C.L., M.A.; Mr. C.M. Norwood; Mr. John Walker; Count Emanuel Andrassy; Lady Charlotte E. Arbuthnot.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. C. P. COOPER, President of the Marine Court of Enquiry which has been investigating the circumstances connected with the collision between the s.s. Savitri and the barge Curlew, delivered judgment on Saturday, saying that the Court came to the conclusion it had been caused by Bana Sita, the master of the Savitri, proceeding at an improper speed, and by the serang of the barge Curlew neglecting, on seeing the Savitri approaching him, to at once take precaution to avoid her by porting the helm and stopping and reversing his engines.

AN æronaut, called "Professor" Lawrence, announced a balloon ascent and parachute descent at Chinchpoogly, Bombay, on Saturday, but just as he was on the point of letting go, the balloon was driven over the furnace, by means of which the balloon was inflated, and, catching fire, was totally destroyed.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WENLOCK has consented to become a patron of the Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, Madras.

THE distressed people in Kalahasti are said to be subsisting in some instances on "bamboo paddy." That the bamboo is seeding now is a curious coincidence, as it seeded heavily in the famine of 1877, and it is said to seed only in bad years.

YET another of the convicts who escaped from the train near Burdwan has been recaptured, so that of all those who escaped, only two remain at large.

WE have, in common with most of our contemporaries, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "frequently had occasion to lament the pertinacious blundering of English society papers over Indian affairs. Of all the English papers, *Truth* has undoubtedly been the most troublesome exploiter of mare's nests; but to give Mr. Labouchere his due, he does sometimes get his hand in in the right place. It is doubtful, for instance, whether the hardships of the obnoxious rule which compels an Indian official on leave to come back to India for a day to get other leave, would have been so sure of remedy as they are now, since Mr. Labouchere has taken the matter up *à propos* of Mr. Ollivant's case at Bombay. A rule which, for no possible benefit to the service or the country, compels a man to leave a dying wife to spend six weeks hurrying from England to India and back again—only to arrive the day after his wife's death!—such a rule ought not to have been left to an English society paper to expose. Thanks, therefore, are due to *Truth*; but the Government of India will only have themselves to blame if the incident tends to establish Mr. Labouchere more firmly in his self-chosen post as journalistic censor of the Government of India. Anglo-Indian papers, ourselves among the rest, have more than once insisted upon the absurdity of the rule; but it has apparently needed ventilation in the English Press as well, as a lamentable concrete instance such as Mr. Ollivant's hard case, to make the absurdity intolerable. At least, we suppose that even the Secretary of State will now admit it to be so."

THE first experiment of sending pack bullocks to work on the transport line to Manipur seems to have ended disastrously. Between 500 and 600 were purchased, originally in the Julpaiguri district, and sent by rail and steamer at enormous expense to Shikarighat. There are now less than a score left, and not one of these has managed to pass Golaghat. Over 400, we hear, were condemned outright on being landed on the banks of the Brahmaputra. Such as did not die, realised seven or eight rupees at auction. The survivors are very precious animals, as they represent at least half a lakh of rupees originally spent, not to mention railway charges, and Rs. 15,000 for a special steamer chartered for their conveyance up the river. In the face of this it seems incredible that 500 were bullocks from the Deccan. Six thousand rupees per head per bullock delivered at Golaghat, has quite eclipsed the charge for the celebrated pakhali bullock which the Madras Sappers took up the Khyber in the Afghan war.

THE proceedings of the Military Court of Inquiry at Manipur are suspended for the moment, pending the arrival of Lieutenant Chatterton, 42nd Gurkhas, from Dibrugarh, whose evidence is likely to be extremely important, as, in addition to being adjutant of his regiment, he was staff officer to Colonel Skene during the fight of March 24. The proceedings of the court are of course confidential. They will be submitted to army head-quarters for the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. We trust that, apart from any inquiry into the actual fighting, full and complete evidence will be taken regarding the evacuation of the Residency, and the retreat of the troops upon Cachar. With the history before us of Jemadar Buldeo's retirement with 35 rifles of the 43rd Gurkhas from Lungthobal to Tammu and that also of Lieutenant Grant's advance, it is most desirable that this should be done.

IT is rumoured that before long the Madras Forest Department is to be disconnected from the Board of Revenue and constituted a separate department directly under Government, with Major Campbell-Walker at its head.

AT the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday the Hon'ble Sir A Miller introduced a bill to declare certain courts to be colonial Courts of Admiralty. The bill passed without discussion, and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

IT is a very delicate subject, the *Evening Standard* says, but a leading New York journal does not hesitate to discuss what it alleges to be the growing tendency of women to reform their dress by the adoption of trousers. "It is the age of independence for women; they are making gigantic strides towards the front, and why should they not do so in trousers?" the writer asks; and, of course, there is no reason if they can do so with increased certainty and comfort and without any loss of feminine charm. The writer's sex is not stated, but the warmth with which the new fashion is advocated, suggests that a feminine pen is responsible for the assertion that "knickerbockers make a woman look ten years younger." An idea is said to prevail that if women wear knickerbockers, they will feel bound to march to the polling booth and exercise the franchise: but the writer is careful to explain that because a woman wears these garments, it must not be assumed the she is eager to go and vote. To do as other people do is the great object of many; and there is a rumour, not only of a popular American actress who, clad in knickerbockers, entertain luncheon parties, but also of "one of the most beautiful of the married belles in society who has some of her finest jewels set as buttons, which adorn the sides of her trousers, three on each leg being the regulation number. For her white velvet knickerbockers she has large sapphires set in Etruscan gold, while the fiery opal gleams from her black velvet trouser legs. The chronicler of feminine trousers thinks that this is going too far; but the coming ascendancy of the divided skirts in some form or other is prophesied, and, it may be, with accuracy as regards the other side of the Atlantic.

ON the 19th a wolf appeared in the Bukowina in a suburb of Czernovitz, and before it was killed by a blow from a heavy cudgel by a brave peasant, thirty-two persons had been bitten by it. The dead beast was examined in the presence of the governor of the province, when it was shown beyond a doubt that it had been mad. All the persons bitten were treated with the apparatus of Faquelin, which is used at the hospital of Czernowitz, and it was immediately resolved that they should be taken to the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The journey will take more than sixty hours.

FROM Kabul a correspondent writes that the two British subjects, named Latif and Ibrahim, from the Peshwar District, who have been for some time imprisoned without trial, have not yet been released nor brought to trial. Despairing of release by legitimate means, they are said to have sent to Peshawar for the title-deeds of some property in Kabul, by the sale of which they hope to purchase their freedom. We have no knowledge of the details of their case: but our Kabul correspondent insists that the Government of India ought to interfere to protect these men, especially as the offence of which they are supposed to be suspected is that of being spies of the Government.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Cailletet mercurial gauge for measuring fluid pressures up to 400 atmospheres is now in working order at the Eiffel Tower. It consists of a tube of soft steel 1·6in. internal diameter and 984ft. high running up to the tower by the staircase and lift. The tube communicates at the ground with a reservoir of mercury, and when the pressure to be measured is applied to the mercury it rises in the tube to an equivalent height. This height is ascertained by means of stopcocks at intervals of 10ft. which allow the mercury in the tube to enter graduated glass tubes in connection with the taps. The assistant who reads the pressure on these indicators can speak by telephone with his colleagues below.

The curdling of milk during thunderstorms has been the subject of an investigation by Professor Tolomei, an Italian chemist (see *Biedermann's Central-Blatt fur Agricultarchemie*). He arrives at the conclusion that the ozone produced by the electric discharges, coagulates the milk by oxidising it, and generates lactic acid. On the other hand dairy keepers find that if the milk is kept cold, there is no rapid souring in a thunderstorm. From this it would appear that heat has as much to do with the souring as electricity. Mr. A. L. Treadwell, of the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, has recently made farther experiments on the subject, and arrives at the conclusion that while milk under the influence of oxygen and ozone coagulates earlier than when left alone, it does not do so if it has been sterilised, and kept from contact with unfiltered air. He therefore thinks that the action is not a mere oxidation as Tolomei supposes, but is in part produced by the growth of bacteria, which is very rapid in hot, sultry weather. The bacteria of milk are aerobic, and free oxygen or ozone would therefore, he thinks, foster their development.

Professor Tolomei found that an electric current of less than three amperes has a preservative effect on milk. A current of more than three amperes will decompose the milk. Mr. Treadwell, however, found that a current of less than one-fortieth of an ampere was sufficient to decompose milk and produce a certain amount of coagulation at the poles.

Mr. H. N. Warren has been trying the capabilities of a platinum wire heated white hot by the electric current as a saw for wood He finds that it will cut the hardest kinds of timber, but is apt to break, and has therefore replaced it by a steel wire coated with platinum by immersing the steel, while heated by the current, in a chemical solution of platinic chloride.

The Societe Generale des Telephones have fitted up the telephone on a number of French men-of-war and cruisers. The circuits run from the conning towers to the wheel, engine-room, foretop, torpedoes, and the guns. Copper ribbon varnished and well insulated, is used as the conductor, and all the circuits are independent of each other. Even the call-bells have their own circuits. They are of metal, and of different pitch to avoid confusion. Berthon's transmitter and Ader's receiver are used. With a receiver at each ear it is possible to converse when the guns are being fired. The battery for each circuit is two Leclanche cells of the "dry" from containing a jelly made with Iceland moss (Agar-Agar) instead of a liquid solution.

According to the Russian traveller, M. Grum-Grazimailo, the oasis of Turfan, in Tain-Shan Central Asia, is desert once the bed of a great lake which has been reclaimed by man with extraordinary labour. It has no water, and the inhabitants have excavated a system of underground canals and wells, some 300ft. deep, to irrigate the soil. These canals collect the underground water and convey it to the surface in the lower lands. The works are so colossal that the members of the exploring party could only compare them with those of ancient Egypt.

Dr. Brinton's promised work on the American (Indian) race has now appeared. He divides the Indians into five great groups—the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, and central groups. He describes the various stocks included on each of them but although the book is an excellent compendium of all that is known at present unfortunately as yet the only test which has been properly applied to the American aborigines is that of language, which is well known to be quite fallacious and a source of great confusion in the history and literature of the European races. We may add that Dr. Brinton neither holds with the theory of an Asiatic origin for the Indians, nor with that of an autochthonous or American origin; but regards them as having reached America from Western Europe at some early time when there was a land connection or intermediate link.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. A. E. Pratt described a journey of his in Ta-tsien-lu, South-West China, during which he ascended the sacred mountain of Omei. It is 11,100 feet high and supports nearly eighty temples On one side there is an immense precipice, about 1 -3 miles in height, from the edge of which Mr. Pratt witnessed the phenomenon called the "Glory of Buddha." Looking down into a sea of mist which filled the valley below, he saw, about 150 feet beneath him, the golden disc of the sun surrounded by rings of rainbow-coloured light. This effect is the great marvel of Mount Omei, and the proof of its peculiar sanctity Every year many pilgrims commit suicide by throwing themselves over the cliffs.

The late Mr. P. T. Barnum, prior to his death, had begun the erection of an Institute of Science and History in Bridgeport, Connecticut, his native place. It is to be a free gift to the public, and will be a handsome Romanesque building in red standstone with a lecture hall, rooms for the meetings of the scientific and historical societies of Bridgeport, museums, and safes for the preservation of valuable relics.

A bulletin of the Belgian Royal Academy of Sciences asserts that it is now ascertained that the dark spots observed on the planet Venus are permanent and due to some configuration of the land, like the markings on the planet Mars. The observations which have established this fact were continued for three years, and were often disturbed by the density of the atmosphere on Venus.

The Lick telescope is the most powerful in the world, and the astronomers at Mount Hamilton, U.S, have recently discovered by it that one of the satellites of Jupiter is double, or in other words consists of a chief moon having a smaller moon revolving round it, the satellite of a satellite.

The recent bulletin of the American census announces that the ratio of land to water surface in the United States is 98·16 to 1·84. The average number of inhabitants to each square mile of land is 21·08. If however, the whole territory were as thickly inhabited as Rhode Island is now, the population of the Union, instead of being over 62 millions, would be nearly 946 millions, or about two-thirds of the entire population of the world. The United States are capable of supporting 1,000 millions or more.

Careful observations made at the Berlin Observatory have shown that the geographical latitude of Berlin decreased by 2-10sec. from 1884 to 1885, and subsequent measurements made at Prague, Potsdam and elsewhere have proved that the latitudes of these places have also undergone a minute alteration. It is supposed that this result is due to a slight shifting of the position of the earth's axis in space, and in order to test the point the international Earth Measurement Commission are despatching an expedition to Honolulu under Dr. Macuse of the Berlin Observatory to take observations for a year. Honolulu being antipodal to Central Europe it is argued that if the change of latitude be really due to the shifting of the terrestrial axis, an equal change of latitude will be found there, but in the opposite direction. The question has an astronomical and geodetic importance.

Thermometers, watches, telescopes, sextants, and surveying instrument, have been tested at the Kew Observatory for a considerable time past, and it is announced that on the first and fifteenth of each month hereafter the authorities there will test photographic lenses and grant certificates of their merits. If a lens is entered as belonging to the first class (A) the charge for the certificate will be 10s. 6d.; if in the second class (B) only 2s. 6d. The lenses must be under four inches in diameter. Full particular can be obtained from the Superintendent, Kew Observatary, Old Deer Park, Richmond.

A Limoges firm of porcelain makers have introduced a new process of firing the ware by means of petroleum or residuum oils. The Wright burner, an American invention, is employed, and is found to yield a very pure heat, without smoke or fumes to discolour the clay In short the new petroleum fire is better than the old wood fire, and being cheaper it will effect a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacturing the porcelain.

A company has been formed for the construction of a canal between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. It will have a length of 75 miles, and a breadth of 73 feet, with depth of 13½ feet, increasing to 16 feet at both ends. Six years are allowed for its completion. We may add that the Isthmus of Corinth Canal is expected to be finished in 1893.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bramham s—3,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

City of Perth s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, N. Purshotumdas; 104 bales cotton fly Ram lass Dossa; 60 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 22 bales wool, Nursey Khattaw.

Werneth Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday Co; 1,500 cwts myrobollams, H. Gocaldas; 155 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Manchester s—2,000 cwts wheat, D. P. Batha and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 350 cwts hem, R. Kaderbhoy; 3,610 cwts linseed, F. L. Batliboi and Co; 1,459½ cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co; 385 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Rosemorran s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Trewel'o'l s—2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams, H. Gokaldas; 18,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,998 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Incharran s—300 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchgarvie s—2,611 cwts rapeseed, Blascheck and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Harewood s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Virginia s—900 cwt wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bendo s—1,485 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,630 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bendo s—1,250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Leny s—6,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Douglas Hill s—14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Romola s—4,939 cwts linseed, and 55,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—282 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy and Co; 6 cwts dall, and 5 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 23 bales twists Lyon Co; 22 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 95 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 49 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 200 bales twist, MacDonald and Co; 240 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 122 bales twist, Tata and Co; 309 bales twist, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

Electra s—90 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee; 200 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 240 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 435 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co; 100 bales twist, D P Marker; 150 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 210 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 balss twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 195 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 24 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, B Schanbel; 1,100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 150 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Carranee and Co; 302 bales cotton M S Nusserwanjee and Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, B Schnabel.

FOR HANSI.

Thibet s—5 bales twist, E Spinner and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

FROM 5TH TO 11TH MAY 1891.

EXPORTS.

S s Labourdonnais, (Aden)—610 bales cotton, 125 bales wool, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, 140 corges hides and 130 lbs Tea.

S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—110 bales cotton, 385 cwts rapeseed, 183 cwts wheat, 9 cwts cwts, 285 corts cotton unpressed and 24 cwts wool unpressed.

S s Purulia, (Bombay) 132 cwts rapeseed, and 162 cwts cotton unpressed.

S s Hazara, (Bombay)—1,433 cwts rapeseed, 9 cwts rice and 988 wts cotton unpressed.

S s Karagola, (Bombay)—981 cwts rapeseed, 662 cwts wheat, 1,130 corges skins and 245 cwts cotton unpressed.

S s Aska, (Bombay)—1,880 cwts rapeseed, 57 cwts wheat, 293 cwts burley, 56 corges skins and 195 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

S s Lycia, (Liverpool)—900 pieces white goods.

S s Trifels, (Antwerp)—1,750 cwts iron bars.

S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool)—4,283 pieces grey goods, 5,861 pieces white goods and 807 pieces prints.

S s Etolia, (Liverpool)—12 pieces print.

S s Huzara, (London)—6 pieces white goods and 52 pieces prints.

S s Simla, (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods, and 262 pieces white goods.

S s Kerbela, (London)—969 pieces prints.

S s Karagola, (Bombay)—21,285 pieces grey goods, 1,746 piece white goods, 5,881 pieces prints 5,500 lbs grey yarn, 9,580 lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns, 40 cwts copper and cwtsyellow metal.

S s Purubia, (Bombay)—3,002 pieces grey goods, 2,188 pieces white goods, 510 pieces prints, 2 cwts, iron bars and 20 cwts copper.

S s Zampa, (Batoum)—3,17,500 gallons kerosine oil.

S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—21,993 pieces grey goods, 17,194 pieces white goods 6,768 pieces prints, 3,800 lbs grey yarns 5,900 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 30 cwts copper.

S s Peveril, (Liverpool)—25,474 pieces grey goods, 15,617 pieces white goods, 4,759 pieces prints, and 2,800 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.

S s Locksley Hall, (Liverpool)—4,269 pieces grey goods, 1,544 pieces white goods, 20,000 lbs grey yarns, 839 cwts iron bars, &c., 3,239 tons coals and 123 tons coke.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 15.

O'Neill, Cadt, Bo, 2nd R D Fuslrs, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 16.

Jacob, Col, Bo, Staff Corps., on leave to England.
Butlin Col, M S, Cheshire Regt. on duty, to England
Peart, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, to England
Bailey, Lieut. 16th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Priston, Capt, Bengal, 2 Dn Gds, on leave to England.
Parker, Surgn Major, Bo, I MS., on furloghu. to Europe.
Murray, Surgn, Bo, I M B. on duty, to Saroda.
Boile, Capt, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on leave, to England.

MAY 17.

O'Neille, Capt, Bo. 2nd R D, Fusiliers, on duty, to Karachi.
Carter, Capt, Bo Asst Comy Genl, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V R.

Bombay, 18th May, 1891.

1. A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Mr E N Baker, Depy Commr, Manbhum is appointed to act as Magist and Collr of the 24-Pergunahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C W Bolton, or until further orders.

Mr C A S Bedford, Depy Commr, Chittagong Hill Tacts, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of Manbhum during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E N Baker, or until further orders.

POLICE.

Mr F H Tucker, Asst Supdt of Police on special duty, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supdt of Police, Bhagulpur.

Mr B Rattray, Dist Supdt of Police is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police, Hughli.

JAILS

Mr J W Hanlon, Supdt of Jail Manufactures in Bengal, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr H W Watson, Personal Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Jails, is appointed to act as Supdt of Jail Manufactures in Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J W Hanlon, or until further orders.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

GENERAL

Lieut A A Howell, B S C, Asst Commr, Naga Hills, is deputed on special duty to Manipur.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th May 1891, compared with the statement of the 5th May:—

	May 5.			May 12.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,29,57,109	14	9	2,50,46,187	10	1
Other Deposits, &c.	6,01,71,126	3	9	6,01,27,251	9	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,41,638	14	11	2,05,853	8	6
Sundries	26,13,476	10	11	27,16,964	3	5
Rs.	11,06,83,349	12	4	11,30,95,256	15	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,02,53,110	8	0	1,07,28,365	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts.	75,99,215	4	0	76,11,610	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	87,86,200	12	10	83,75,804	9	3
Credits on do.	64,05,074	4	5	59,65,880	7	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,66,10,494	4	6	2,66,02,433	15	6
Balances with other Banks	10,57,663	14	3	6,95,656	5	6
Bullion	10,46,000	1	2	10,42,232	6	2
Dead Stock	12,24,361	12	7	12,22,665	9	3
Stamps	12,057	5	4	11,668	0	4
Sundries	17,50,256	10	5	12,31,716	14	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,70,55,981	2	10	2,75,07,726	10	7
Do. at Branches	1,93,82,933	12	0	2,20,99,491	4	4
Rs.	11,06,83,349	12	4	11,30,95,256	15	0

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 12th May, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	23,87,632	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,98,55[illegible]	Dec.
Other Deposits	2,56,126	Inc.
Post Bills	35,781	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,87,650	Inc.
Loans	89,604	do.
Accounts of Credit	4,39,194	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	8,055	do.
Cash at Head Office	4,51,746	Inc.
Do. at Branches	27,16,557	do.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS
Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.
HONOURABLE MENTION:
International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.
GOLD MEDAL:
Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.
(Made from Hay's Essence).
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.
(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

*HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale. Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale. This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

*HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE. For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

*HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS. A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. "Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble). Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

*HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE. This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

* *NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

W. HAY {MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS} HULL, ENGLAND.
Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.
The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. Trade price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
J. HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
I. HERRING & SONS
CAST STEEL.
SHEFFIELD.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"*The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'*"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS. FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

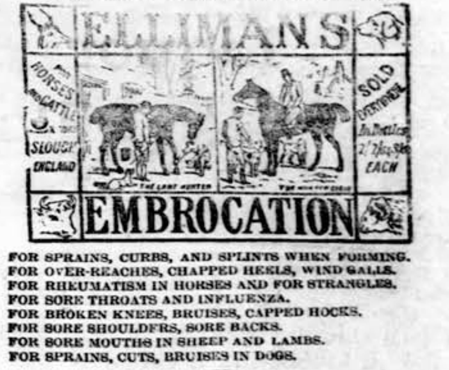
BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d, and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,
MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.}

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.
No 3. HINDOO PEN MACNIVEN & CAMERON EDINBURGH
"We commend them to their living namesakes"—*Court Journal.*
SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE WAVERLEY PEN.
WAVERLEY PEN MACNIVEN & CAMERON EDINBURGH
"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*
THE FLYING "J" PEN.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds,

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.
SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Regd) made only by
The Crown Perfumery Co., 117, New Bond Street, London.
Sold Everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889.
-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIP[illegible]"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. [illegible] each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity [illegible]—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great [illegible] majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark "BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

" FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE "

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning Facilitates dentition. Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1246 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's

CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co

28, *rue Saint-Claude, PARIS*

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

By Appointment to

T. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WHISKIES.	Per doz. Rs. a.
IRISH.	
Finest Old Irish ...	28 12
Crown Brand... ...	24 8
SCOTCH.	
Carlton 11 Years ...	44 8
" 5 " ...	40 4
Finest Highland Malt	28 12
The O. B. ...	27 0
Glentromie ...	26 8
Crown Brand ...	24 0
Finest old Argyle ...	22 0
Ben-Tor ...	18 0
O. V. G. and Special Reserve... Market rates.	
BRANDIES.	
Rare, Old, Black seal ...	55 0
Four Stars ...	44 8
Three Stars ...	39 4
Two Stars ...	36 0
One Star "peg" ...	33 0
Tricoche & Co. ...	29 12
Do. ...	22 0
Bernardin and Fils...	30 0
Francois Marcel ...	29 8
Frederic Valentin ...	28 12
Red Capsule ...	29 12
Louis Bechade ...	24 0
Lefavre and Co.'s ...	20 12
Do. do. ...	20 0
GIN.	
Old Tom	27 4
Dry Gin	27 4
Geneva	22 8
RUM.	
Jamaica	27 12
Apple	25 12

WHISKY

Pall Mall 11 years old.

Rs. 36 per Doz.

POPULAR Napier Johnstone's **WHISKY.**

Square Bottle.

Rs. 31-8 per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
Established 1815.

Price List free on application

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of

D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, ELEGANTLY, ATTRACTIVELY AND NEATLY CASED.

THE works are of very superior Finish and guaranteed to be *Accurate, Reliable* and *Durable*. Undoubtedly the best value obtainable in Bombay. A large number of design to choose from. We have also a very pretty assortment of Guard, Albert and Victoria Chains ranging from Rs. 40 each.

C. MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA

Rs. 55.

Rs. 95.

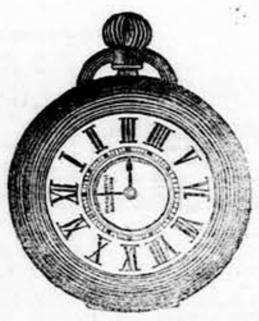
C. MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA

Rs. 100.

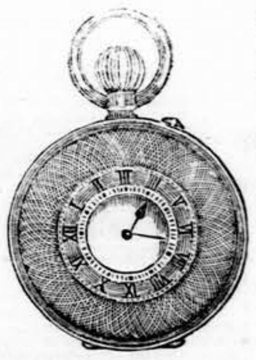
C. MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA

Rs. 130.

Rs. 130.



Rs. 150.



Rs. 85.

All [in] 18-carat Gold Stout Cases. Made Dust-proof. Every watch carries in addition to a spare mainspring and glass a Guarantee for Two Years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PARISIAN PERFUMES
BY
GELLE FRERES, PARIS.

Eau de Cologne "Regina,"
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
"Mikado"

An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive)—

NIGRITINE

Black, Light and Dark Brown.

Assorted Perfumes.

Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

Sole Agents,

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SAFEST DRINK

ROSS'S ROYAL
·BELFAST·
GINGER ALE
·IRELAND·
W A Ross
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

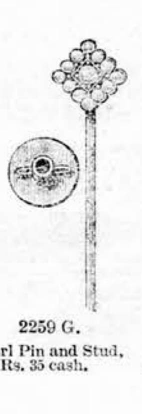
IN A HOT CLIMATE

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

ART JEWELLERS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCARF PINS.



2259 G.
Pearl Pin and Stud,
Rs. 35 cash.

2260 G.
Pearls,
Rs. 12 cash.

2261 G.
Gold,
Rs. 13 cash.

2262 G.
Gold,
Rs. 12 cash.

2263 G.
Pearl Centre,
Rs. 16 cash.

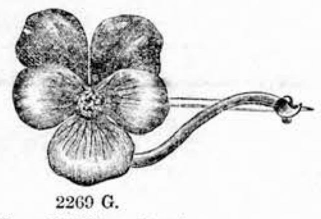
2264 G.
Pearl Centre
Rs. 10 cash.

2265 G.
Pearls,
Rs. 9 cash.

2266 G.
Pearls,
Rs. 11 cash.

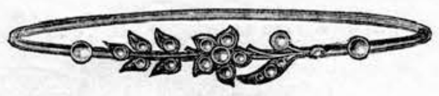
2267 G.
Diamond and Pearl "Just Out" Brooch,
Rs. 245 cash.

2268 G.
Gold Banjo Brooch,
Rs. 16 cash.



2269 G.
Enamelled Pansy Brooch
Diamond Centre,
Rs. 100 cash.

2270 G.
Diamond and Ruby Ring,
Rs. 220 cash.



2271 G.
Pearl Set Bangle,
Rs. 38 cash.

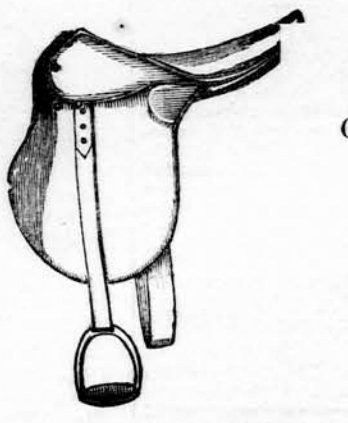
2272 G.
[Gold Guard Ring
Rs. 25 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

RELIABLE { ENGLISH MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED. } **SUPERIOR**

POLO, HUNTING, TRAINING, AND DISTRICT SADDLES.

EXTRA STRENGTH,
BEST FINISH.



COMPLETE
WITH
GIRTHS, LEATHERS & IRONS.

Cash OR V.P.P. } **Rs. 45** { Cash OR V.P.P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

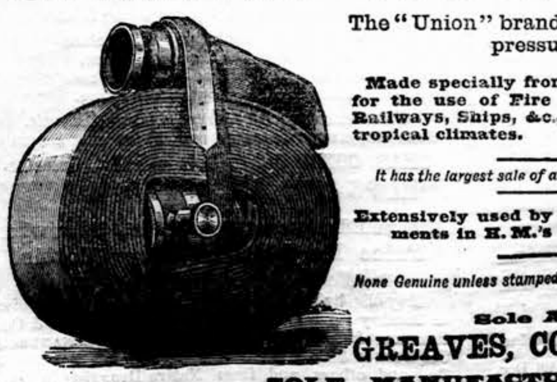
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.



The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

REGISTERED.

UNION

TRADE MARK.

Sole Agents for India:

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TOOLS FOR AMATEURS AND WORKMEN.

ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR FRETSAWING.

LATHES OF ALL THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

Sawing Machines, and all kinds of Tools.

Tool Chests completely fitted up *Illustrated Catalogue (250 pp. and 600 drawings) sent post free on receipt of six stamps.*

CIERSOT 16, rue des Gravilliers, Paris
Representative—H. J. MARTYN, Jr., 2, Beach Street, Penang.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.

Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.

T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by

T. O. SANDELL; (*Sole Proprietor*),
WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.